The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28733—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1892.

CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

BEST CLARETS.

We have been Bordeaux shippers since 1815.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
16-8	9-4	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	16-8	9-4
12-6	7-3		12-6	7-3
27-4	14-13	Dinner—La Rose and St. Julien	27-4	14-13
24-4	13-22		24-4	13-22
41-8	21-12	After Dinner—Chateau Lafite	41-8	21-12

For Prices of Whiskies, Ports, Liqueurs, &c., send for our Illustrated Catalogue.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday.
B.L.	ROME	5750	1200	A. B. Daniell	7th May.
†	SIAM	3038	500	H.F. Weighell	14th "
B.L.	PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	21st "
					Friday.
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G.W.F. Browne	27th May.
B.L.	RAVENNA	3237	700	E. Crewe	3rd June.
†	SIAM	3038	500	H.F. Weighell	10th "
B.L.	SHANNON	3077	800	C. Edwards	17th "
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne.	21th "
B.L.	THAMES	3078	800	W. A. Seaton	1st July.
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. F. Weighell	8th "
B.L.	CARTHAGE	4349	800	M. de Horne	15th "
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne.	22nd "

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, & NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.

Passengers for Australia transhipat Colombo.

May 5th	June 2nd	June 30th.
" 19th	" 16th	July 14th.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, April 27, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:

5th May. 2nd June. 30th June.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 7, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,620	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to London, via Trieste at specially Reduced Rates.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
THISBE	F. Cossovich	3800	650	22nd May.
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,800	550	22nd June.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

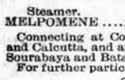
Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MELPOMENE	A. Mitis	3,800	550	8th May.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O von HOFFER, Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May 2, 1892.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS. BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK.



THE S. S. "CLAN MACLEOD," 2,500 tons, Commander E. WARFOLK, will sail for DUNKIRK on or about the 12th May 1892, and has accommodation for a limited number of Passengers.

For particulars as to rates of Passages, &c., Apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 26th April, 1892.

"MacIVER" LINE.

THE following Steamers WILL SAIL from BOMBAY as under, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances:—

	Tons.	Capt.	About.
†* IONIA	5330	E. Boyle	22nd May for Plymouth.
†* RUTHENIA	5400	E. Bellinge	28th " " Liverpool.
* ETOLIA	3100	R. Jones	10th June " Liverpool or Plymouth.

* Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, is fitted with Electric Light, and has all Cabins amidships.

† These magnificent Steamers have both Smoking Room and a Ladies' Saloon, and are expected to make the Voyage in 21 days.

For further particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE Favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY OF EDINBURGH" 3 230 Tons, Captain Frame, will sail for Liverpool on or about the 14th May. This Steamer is Lighted throughout with Electric Light. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck. Baths, Punkahs, and every Comfort for First-Class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 22nd April 1892.

CHEAP HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

RELIABLE BOOKINGS by all regular Liners.

SELECTION of LINERS and BERTHS second to none. NON-LINER BOOKINGS a special branch of Passage Department.

Fares Rs. 200 to Continental Ports.
250-275 to United Kingdom Ports.

REGISTRATION in advance, of passage requirements FREE OF CHARGE.

GROUPING, or CABIN-MATING, of Passengers select.

AGENTS at Chief Continental and United Kingdom Sea Ports and Towns.

CONTINENTAL RAIL and Sleeping Car Tickets provided at ORIGINAL COST; requiring no "STAMPING" at different departure stations for stoppages en route.

BAGGAGE received and stored FREE OF WAREHOUSE CHARGES pending shipment with embarkation.

BANKING DEPARTMENT: Terms easy and liberal; forwarded on application.

SUPPLY DEPARTMENT. Goods of any description supplied; the smallest orders receiving equally prompt attention and care. Commission 2½ per cent. on value.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT: Consignments, Baggage, Parcels, etc., cleared and delivered as per lowest fixed tariff.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT: Expressage on small parcels etc., to England 5 annas per lb or Rs. 1-8 per cub. foot. Large packages charged for at lowest fixed tariff per cub. foot to all parts.

CHARGES and duty, if any, prepayable or recovered on delivery.

HAND-BOOKS AND PRINTED TARIFF forwarded free.

THOS. COULSON & CO.,
Carriers, Steamship, General Passenger and Banking Agents, 73, Apollo Street, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATTYWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 4th May, at noon, calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on 7th May, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 8th May, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,144 tons, on 6th May, at 3 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd May, 1892. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1892.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked, furnished at once.

SPECIAL AGENTS in India for Messrs. HENRY GAZE & SONS' CONTINENTAL and AMERICAN TOURS. Tickets by all routes furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING, KING & Co. Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE, CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. FREE OF CHARGE.

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD (DECCAN).
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THE ABERDEEN LINE.

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

S. S. "DAMASCUS," 3,600 tons. This Magnificent Steamer will leave Bombay for London direct on or about 13th May.

Splendid accommodation for Passengers. Fitted with Electric Light. Surgeon and Stewardess carried. The Steamer will probably make the voyage in 22 days.

For particulars as to passage, &c.,

Apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.
Forbes Street, Bombay.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES. TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 10th May, 1892, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

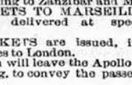
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Rail Fare from Marseilles to London.

"A Steam launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey the passengers on board the Steamer."

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

ANCHOR LINE.



BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail.
HISPANIA	3380	S. Abrey	5th May.
ROUMANIA	3387	W. S. Young	18th May.
BRITANNIA	3099	Jas. Brown	4th June.
ARABIA	3544	C. Hillcoat	25th June.
ARMENIA	3595	Geo. Read	12th July.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed twenty-one days, and the Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and a experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, April 26, 1892.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.

PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

NOW READY—6th EDITION.

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials, showing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

E. NORTON,
HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

BASS'S BEER AND GUINNESS'S STOUT.

BOTTLED BY FOSTER AND SONS.

In the Home Market Messrs. Foster & Sons' bottling is considered much the best, has by far the largest sale, and commands the highest price.

The Company are the Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

	Cash.	Credit.		Cash.	Credit.
Per Dozen Bottles	Rs. 6 2	7 8	Per Dozen Half-Bottles	Rs. 4 8	5 0

	Bottles.	Half-Bottles.	Bottles.	Half-Bottles.
	Cash.		Credit.	
BASS'S BEER, L. G. A., by Stone	Per Dozen Rs. 6 12	Rs. 4 8	Rs. 7 8	Rs. 5 0
BASS'S BEER, L. B. A., by Foster & Sons	" " 6 12	" 4 8	" 7 8	" 5 0
GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT, by Burke & Co.	" " 6 12	" 4 12	" 7 8	" 5 0

BEERS & STOUT.

TREACHER'S OWN BRAND.

LIGHT PILSENER BEER.

BOTTLED at the Brewery specially for TREACHER and Co., Ld., and highly recommended as the best Light Beer in the Indian Market. This Beer is supplied under the Company's usual guarantee as to quality and condition, and all those desirous of a "GENUINE LIGHT MALT LIQUOR" should give "TREACHER'S PILSENER" a trial.

	Cash.	Credit.		Cash.	Credit.
Per Dozen Bottles	Rs. 5 12	6 8	Per Dozen Half-Bottles	Rs. 3 14	4 8
Per Case 4 Dozen Bottles	" 22 0	24 10	Per Case 6 Dozen Half-Bottles	22 0	24 10

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEMP AND CO.'S EFFERVESCENT SUMMER SALINE

FORMS a sparkling draught equal to any Natural or Artificial Water, which renders it invaluable to Residents and Travellers in Warm Climates. Its occasional use is calculated to maintain health, and it may be taken every morning if circumstances require it, conquering the most obstinate cases of Constipation, and for Children it is an invaluable Saline Medicine.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-4. Per Dozen, Rs. 12.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

OIL AND WATER COLOURS,
PAINT BRUSHES AND SABLES,
CHINA PALETTES,
DRAWING PAPER,
SCHOOL BLOCKS.

N.B.—Owing to the FALL in EXCHANGE, our Catalogue Prices are INCREASED 10 Per Cent.

BOMBAY: Oriental Bank Buildings, Byculla, and Cumballa Hill. **PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,** POONA: Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth, City.

WINE AND GENERAL IMPORT MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER & CO.'S SPECIAL PREPARATIONS FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, AND DIARRHŒA, &c.

MANY years' practical experience has proved the efficacy of the following well-known Remedies, and no Household or Traveller in the East should be without a supply.

DR. LEITH'S CHOLERA MIXTURES.
(Made from the Government Formula.)

These Medicines are used and recommended by the local Government and the Health Department.

		Pints. Rs. a.	Quarts. Rs. a.
In Bottles, with Opium	Cash,	1 4	2 4
	Credit,	1 6	2 8
Do. without Opium	Cash,	1 0	1 8
	Credit,	1 2	1 12

ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE.
(Astringent, Anodyne, Antispasmodic.)

In all stages of the above diseases has been found invaluable.

Per Bottle ..... Cash, As. 12 and Re. 1-4; Credit, As. 14 and Re. 1-6

TREACHER'S CHOLERA TINCTURE.

A safe and rapid cure in a highly concentrated and portable form. This should always be kept handy for cases of emergency, and from its portability commends itself to the notice of Travellers.

Per Bottle ..... Cash, Re. 1-0 and Re. 1-12; Credit, Re. 1-2 and Rs. 2-0

FLUID EXTRACT OF INDIAN BAEL.
(Prepared from the Rind of the Fruit Ægle Marmelos.)

A remedial Agent of great service, especially in all stages of Dysentery.

This preparation is prepared with the greatest care by us from Fruit specially imported into the Presidency.

Per Bottle ..... Cash, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4; Credit, Rs. 1-6 and Rs. 2-8

BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE.
(Prepared with the fresh Pulp of the fruit of the Ægle Marmelos.)

This is in the form of an agreeable confection, and whilst the Medicinal properties are fully retained, its pleasant taste renders it acceptable to all Patients alike.

Per Jar ..... Cash, Re. 1-4; Credit, Re. 1-6

SYRUP OF AUSTRALIAN RED GUM.

An efficacious remedy generally prescribed in combination with the Extract of Bael.

Per Bottle ..... Cash, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8; Credit, Re. 1-12 and Rs. 2-14

CHOLERA PILLS.
(Opium, Black Pepper and Assafœtida.)

Per Bottle ..... Cash, 8 As.; Credit, 14 As.

ISPAGHUL SEEDS.

A mild Astringent and Demulcent Indian Remedy for Diarrhœa and Dysentery.

Per Bottle ..... Cash, 12 As.; Credit, 14 As.

TRIPLE CONCENTRATED ESSENCE OF CAMPHOR.
(Rubini's Formula.)

Has been found of high value in simple Diarrhœa and the earlier stages of Dysentery and Cholera.

Per Bottle ..... Cash, 10 As.; Credit, 12 As.

CHLORODYNE.
(Treacher's own make.)

The above is largely employed by medical men, also in Hospitals. As an Astringent it is a most reliable remedy, and seldom fails to give relief in either Diarrhœa, Dysentery, or Cholera.

Per Bottle ..... Cash, 12 As.; Credit, 14 As.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WANTED.

WANTED

BY the COLOMBO APOTHECARIES Co., Ld., a thoroughly qualified EUROPEAN, to act as SALESMAN in, and take charge of their Oilmanstores and Wines Department.

Apply, with Testimonials, and stating salary required, to

THE COLOMBO APOTHECARIES Co., Ld.,
Colombo, Ceylon.

FOR SALE.

NOTICE.—The following BOATS will be SOLD BY AUCTION in April or May, unless previously sold by tender.

One Yaul Teak Built Copper Fastened.
One 200-ton Decked Coal Barge.
One Troop Life Barge Mahogany Planks and Elm Keel.
One 26 foot sailing Cutter, Teak Built, Copper Fastened and Coppered.

J. HEXT,
Director of the Indian Marine.
Bombay, 15th March.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for Immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.

Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપતુલા શેકમ્હાદમની કું૦

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

HOUSE TO LET, FURNISHED.

SOUTH DEVON; in the Dart Valley, between Dartmoor and the Sea. TO LET, FURNISHED, from 21st June, 1892, for not less than a year (or for a longer term) a COUNTRY HOUSE standing in its own grounds of about 3 acres. One mile from Railway and Telegraph Office (Totnes, G. W. Railway). Rent £200: garden kept up by Lessor.

For particulars apply to J. A. SINCLAIR, Esq., Lahore; or to Sir M. PLOWDEN or Messrs. RENDELL and SYMONDS, Totnes, S. DEVON.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI: Camp.
LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street.
" 49-50 Parliament Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed on any amount.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of Interest, to be ascertained on application.

PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES Collected Free of Commission and without Life Certificate.

DRAFTS, CHEQUES and BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for collection.

TELEGRAPHIC and HOME FAMILY Remittances made at the best exchange rate of the day.

STOCK, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and INVESTMENTS made.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, SHARES, and other Securities kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.

ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, effected at reasonable rates.

Agents for the ORIENTAL and STANDARD Life Offices.

HANDBOOKS sent free on Application.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,

BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI: Camp.
LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street, and 49-50 Parliament Street.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

THE metal used in every article is the hard white metal known to the Trade under various names, and which is infinitely superior in every way to the cheaper and more easily worked mixtures in which lead and bismuth are largely used, under the name of Britannia metal, a mis-application of the word, by-the-bye, to British Ears, as German Silver must be to those of the Fatherland.

Our Stock of Electro-plate is manufactured of hard white metal, which emits a clear ringing sound when tapped, whereas the so-called Britannia metal sounds dead and flat like lead. The former is not only more serviceable and durable *per se*, but it both takes and holds the plating far better.

	Rs.		Rs.
Tea and Coffee Services	Rs. 45 to 220	Prize Cups	Rs. 8 to 100
Mocha Sets	" 75	Candle Sticks with glass bell shades, per pair	Rs. 12 to 48
Samovar Sets	" 150	Table Lamps, splendidly decorated	Rs. 45 to 110
Punch Bowls	Rs. 200 to 270	Table Call Bells	Rs. 6 to 10
Liquor Frames	Rs. 25 to 50	Salt Cellers Glass Liners	Rs. 4 to 8
Fruit Knife Stands	Rs. 15 to 30	Nut Crackers	" 4
Cruet Frames	Rs. 15 to 90	Collapsing Tumblers in case	" 5
Coloured Stoneware, Bowls, Jars, Barrels for Sugar, Marmalade, Biscuits, &c.	Rs. 12 to 22	Christening Mugs	Rs. 9 to 25
Coffee Makers, with spirit lamp heaters	" 15	Smokers' Sets	Rs. 20 to 60
Wine Coolers	" 55	Taukards	Rs. 18 to 75
Egg Frames	Rs. 20 to 120	Tilting Tea kettles, with Spirit Lamp Heaters	" 40
Ice Buckets	" 9	Salad Bowls	Rs. 35 and 45
Ice Tongs	" 4	Ice Water Jugs, Plain or Handsomely Chased,	Rs. 45 to 95
Ice Bowls	" 18	Night Lamp Screens	Rs. 12 to 25
Butter Dishes	Rs. 9 to 30	Toilet Services	" 300
Claret Jugs	Rs. 30 to 65	Call Gongs	Rs. 15 to 13
Wine Services	Rs. 50 to 150	Egg Boilers with Spirit Lamp heaters	" 30
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Trays, Salvers, and Waiters	Rs. 14 to 110	Asparagus Service	" 13
Cigar Lighters	" 9	Cheese Covers	" 20
Fruit Stands	Rs. 15 to 500	Soup Tureens	Rs. 45 to 70
Flower Stands	Rs. 15 to 65	Caviare Stands	" 16
Sugar Boxes	" 27	Vegetable Dishes	Rs. 55 to 120
Ice Cream Plates	Each 5	Venison Dish	" 90
Ash Trays	Rs. 2-8 to 6	Fish do.	" 90
Napkin Rings	Rs. 2 to 8	Knife Rests	Rs. 2 to 4
Sardine Boxes on Wheels	Rs. 20 to 30	Spirit Flasks	Rs. 8 to 20
Toast Racks	Rs. 10 to 20	Spoons and Forks, per doz.	Rs. 14 to 40
Inkstands	Rs. 9 to 70	Complete Table Sets of Spoons and Forks in Box	" 200
Paper Weights	Rs. 9 to 30		

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Cotton Tweeds, made in exact imitation of the best Woollen Goods.
WARRANTED SHRUNK AND FAST COLOUR.
PER SUIT (Coat, Vest, and Trousers) ..... Rs. 9
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A LARGE RANGE OF PATTERNS TO SELECT FROM.

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DELIGHTFULLY COOL FOR SUMMER WEAR.
Plain White Twill, Shakespeare Collar and Pocket ..... 6 for Rs. 12-8
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AN ENGLISH CUTTER of High Class ability from CARR and SONS, CONDUIT ST., West.
Samples and Directions for Self-measurement forwarded on Application.

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NOTE THE PRICES.

STOUT BEST JAPANNED OVERLAND TRUNKS, IRON BOUND, Copper-rivetted. A very durable Article.

Inches	30,	33,	36.
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BEST DULL CANVAS, fitted with Tray Superior Article.

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LADIES' TRUNKS, BEST DULL CANVAS, bound Leather with folding division, for Millinery, moveable Tray for Linen, &c., &c.

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THE "SERVICE" or TROOPER, extra wide and low to go under seat or berth, best quality.

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THE GLADSTONE BAG, best black Ox-Hide with straps all round, the registered spring, double action locks, made specially for Travellers crossing the Continent.

Inches	18,	20,	22,	24,	26.
Rupees	33,	36,	39,	44,	50.

THE same Bag, made of Best Stained Brown Ox-Hide, Lined Leather.

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Rupees	33,	36,	39,	44,	50.

ALWAYS on hand Solid Linen Bags, Cash or Courier Bags, Odd Kit Bags, Solid Leather Portmanteaus, Air-tight Cases, Hold-Alls, Valises, &c., &c.

Deck Chairs, Immense Choice, From Rs. 3-8.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND PERFORMANCE
BY THE
XAVIERITES.
NOVELTY THEATRE.

THURSDAY, MAY 5TH, 1892.
UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.
On Special Request the Students of
ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE
Will repeat before the Public an Entertainment of
TABLEAUX VIVANTS
in Two Parts, to be followed by the amusing COMEDY of
ONE COAT BETWEEN TWO FRIENDS,
OR "UNCLE'S PARDON,"
Which proved a Great Success at their Social Gathering.
The Net Proceeds will be contributed towards the Fund of
PARSI POOR HOMES.

PROGRAMME :—
PART I.
SELECT SCENES FROM SHAKESPEARE.
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PARSI FAMILY (50 years ago.)
Do. do. (Modern.)
LALLA ROOKH and STATUE SCENES, and NAVAR CEREMONY SCENES.
PART III.
ONE COAT BETWEEN TWO FRIENDS,
OR
"UNCLE'S PARDON" (A COMEDY.)

The intervals will be filled in by numerous songs, recitations, &c.

PRICES OF ADMISSION :—
Orchestra Stalls.....Rs. 3 | Pit Stalls.....Re. 1 0
Dress Circle.....„ 2 | Back Seats and Gallery. „ 0 8
Tickets to be had at the "Kaisar-i-Hind Steam Press. „

NOTICE.

WE have from THIS DATE ADMITTED Mr. W. J. McAFEE a PARTNER in our Firm.
WM. CROWDER & Co.
Hummum Street, Bombay, 1st May, 1892.

SPORTING DOGS FOR SALE.

TWO Pure Bred GREY HOUNDS, 18 months old, Pedigree. One Grey Hound Pup, 6 months old. Two Irish Red Setters, splendidly trained. One Pure Bred Irish Wolf Hound. Two Liver Colored Blood Hounds. One Well Bred English Bull Terrier.
The above only arrived yesterday, and are still on Boardship. For particulars apply to
S. S. ST. FILLANS, Harbour.

HORSE CLOTHING.

FOR Heavy BLANKETING SUITS for the Hills and the Cold Season ; for Serge Suits for the Rains ; for light Cotton Sheets for the Hot Weather, apply to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.
Samples free on Application.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR STATIONERY.

1. THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., Gunfire, on Wednesday, the 18th May, 1892, sealed Tenders for the SUPPLY of STATIONERY required for the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections of the Company's system, during the 12 months ending 31st May, 1893. Supplies to commence from 1st June, 1892.
2. Forms of Tender, giving particulars of approximate requirements for delivery at Bombay and Ajmere, and conditions on which tenders will be received, may be obtained on application to the Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, or the Deputy Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere, on payment of Rs. 2 each, at either of which Offices samples may be seen.
3. Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Stationery for B. B. and C. I. and R.-M. Railways," and must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 (Five Hundred) in Currency Notes. If Government Paper or other securities be submitted they must be endorsed in favour of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.
4. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any tender without reference to the other items on the same tender, and the tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rate quoted.
5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

GEORGE SPENCER,
Acting Storekeeper,
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 2nd May, 1892.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—At the Meeting of the Corporation, to be held on THURSDAY, the 5th May, 1892, notices to the following effect will be moved :—
(1). By Cowasjee Hormusjee, Esq.—"That the President be requested to reply to Government letter No. 472, dated 13th February last, in terms of the Commissioner's letter No. 2676, dated 19th March, 1892, on the subject of the Banking of the Municipal Fund." (2). By G. Cotton, Esq.—"That the President be requested to apply to Government for the amendment of the Municipal Act, to so alter Chapter VI as to enable the Corporation to raise money upon its own or other public securities which may be held by the Municipality." (3.) By Cowasjee Hormusjee, Esq.—"That sanction be given to the writing off of Rs. 316-1-9 on account of private works bills." (4). By G.W. Roughton, Esq.—"That a Committee be appointed for the purpose of ascertaining on what terms Government would make over to the Corporation the whole of the land situated between the Sailors' Home and the P. and O. Offices." (5). By G. W. Roughton, Esq.—"That the Commissioner be requested to report to the Corporation what is the present state of affairs as regards the proposed erection of overbridges at Chowpatty, Falkland Road, and Frere Road respectively, and whether there is any likelihood of any of those bridges being completed within the present century." (6.) By G. W. Roughton, Esq.—"That the Commissioner be requested to report (a) The number of times Queen's Road has been 'up' since the 1st of November last. (b) The portion of road affected on each occasion. (c) The cause of each opening. (d) The duration of each such opening." (7) By Capt. Walshe.—"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to take the opinion of counsel as to whether the Members of the Standing Committee appointed by the Corporation at the meeting held on the 6th April, 1892, are validly appointed, and, if not, what steps can be adopted to render the appointments valid. (8) By Capt. Walshe.—"That the Commissioner be requested to expedite the publication of the Bombay Municipal List." And (9) By A. G. Viegas, Esq.—"That the Commissioner be equested to obtain a report from the Health Officer as to the increased mortality in the city. (2) That a Committee be appointed to report to the Corporation as to the most practical and practicable means for improving the sanitation of Mandvi and other backward districts."

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Municipal Secretary.
Bombay, Municipal Corporation Office, 3rd May, 1892.

USEFUL PRESENTS.
GENTLEMEN'S SILVER CIGAR AND CIGARETTE CASES AND MATCH BOXES

Of the best European Design and Manufacture, in plain, engraved or artistically chased Cases, most suitable for presentation.
Cigar cases, Rs. 75 ; Cigarette cases, Rs. 40, 45 and 50 ; Match Boxes, Rs. 8, 15, and 20.

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CLARKE'S
UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE,

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles ; or for doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE
FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.

This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. It will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of woodwork or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon ; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.
SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

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SOLE AGENT,
8F, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

SCOTT AND CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15 ; double, Rs. 25. The Horse-shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing is done.

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The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

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PIANO.—FINISHING LESSONS by a Professor of Music from the Conservatoire de Bruxelles. For terms, which are moderate, apply "SEMPER CRESCENDO," care of this Office.

TO MILLOWNERS and MANAGERS.—A choice Stock of BRASS GOODS from the celebrated Sydney Smith and Sons, Nottingham, as Vacuum Gauges, Cocks, Lubricators, &c., &c., FOR SALE, at MARTIN COHEN and Co., 9, Marine Street, Fort.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

HISTORY of the INDIAN MUTINY by Kaye and Malleson in six volumes, Cabinet Edition. Rs. 3-12 each volume, or Rs. 20 for the set.—BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY (Book Department), opposite General Post Office, Fort, Bombay.

PARSI BOOK-KEEPER, WANTED, by a Mercantile Firm in Zanzibar. Apply with Copies of testimonials and stating Salary required to "H. B.," care of this Paper.

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REAL ALUMINIUM and CANADIAN GOLD CHAINS for Ladies and Gentlemen, with Tassels and without Tassels. Rs. 3 to Rs. 10. Chains not approved can be exchanged.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

SPANISH LIQUORICE.—An excellent remedy for COUGH, per lb. Re. 1-4. COUGH LOZENGES per lb. Re. 1. Discount to Trade.—PEARSE & Co. Bombay.

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PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—Myself and son have stayed at the Alexandra Hotel for more than a month, and during time we found the Hotel a home. The Proprietor is obliging ; same the servants. The accommodation good, and food far superior to other Hotels where I have stayed. The charges are very reasonable.—W. H. JOLLY, P. W. D.

MATHERAN, RUGBY HOTEL.—A few Good TENTS, PITCHED under large Trees, are available.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best site, near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from Station. Rooms, Board, and Lodging excellent ; under European Management. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, S. BOMANJI.

A LARGE CAMERA, 25 by 30, quite complete. A travelling Photographic TENT, quite new, FOR SALE. WANTED, a clever Photographic PRINTER. Apply to A. MIRZA ALLY & Co., East Street, Poona.

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THE STANDARD NEW ASSURANCES in 1890 were £1,572,243, the Largest Record in the Annals of this Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

BEAUTIFUL INLAID MARBLE ORNAMENTS, Moradabad, Cashmere Brass and Copper Wares, Fine Arts, Brilliant Charming Garnet Necklaces, Mechanical Toys in great variety. To be seen at O'NEAL and Co., Apollo Street.

ONE OF THE GREATEST OF MISERIES IN LIFE is having bad servants. Oh ! do try PAT O'CONNELL & Co., and be relieved. Efficiency and success guaranteed. 46, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Batliwala's AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE. Surg-Maj. Jaykar :—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg-Maj Reporter :—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India) :—Derived immediate benefit from its use. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa Water-Works :—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. F. J. Daily, Esq, Chief Guard, S.-M. Railway :—It is really a dying man's Gold drop. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. ; Phillips & Co., &c., at Re. 1.

RUSSIAN, FRENCH, and GERMAN LESSONS are given by Mons. Henri C. Sohn, (Parisian) T. F. L. St. Petersburgh, and Classes are also held daily in the above languages at No. 5, Hornby Row. Terms very moderate. Pupils are also attended at their own residence.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business ANNOUNCEMENTS, BILL FORMS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

BEST LEATHER, STRONG, AND NEAT WORKMANSHIP, Solid Double Leather Trunk, Mr. A. Landale's Pattern 32" by 20" by 10" Rs. 45 ; Single Harness Brass Mount Rs. 30. Double Harness Rs. 60 ; Hunting Saddle complete, Rs. 20. Apply to RAM LALL BROTHERS, formerly Dunkee Lall and Sons, Cawnpore.

SPONGES.—A beautiful Selection of Toilet and Bathing Sponges just to hand, at very moderate prices. PISTIS & PELEKANOS, Egyptian Cigarette Manufacturers and General Tobacconists, 6, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WAI-HAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

CHILDREN'S COTS.—All sizes and prices. A well assorted consignment, just landed.—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

REPAIRS TO CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES, &c., &c., complicated or plain, executed promptly and carefully ; holding numerous high TESTIMONIALS.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Ry. Watch-maker, No. 42, Medows Street.

GENTS' HANDKERCHIEFS, NEAT COLORED BORDERS, Assorted Patterns in each dozen, fast colours, a remarkably cheap line, per doz. Rs. 4 cash.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES !!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

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BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.
Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus :
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

NOTICES.

ON account of a SPECIAL CALL to LANOWLI from H. H. the GAIKWAR, Mr. BHEDWAR'S STUDIO, Swiss Lodge, Cumballa Hill, will remain CLOSED from the afternoon of TUESDAY, the 3rd, to THURSDAY, the 5th inst.

NAVIGAZ IONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

FROM and after the 5th instant, Mr. FAUSTINO BRANCHI WILL ACT as AGENT of this Company.
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 2, 1892.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce will be held in the Rooms of the Chamber, on WEDNESDAY, 4th May, 1892, at 4-30 p.m., to confirm the measurement of the Article "Castor Seed," tested for the Tonnage Scale at Messrs. Ralli Brothers' Godowns, on 17th March, 1892 ; and to transact any other business that may be brought forward.
By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 21st April, 1892.

A GENTLEMAN having considerable Literary, Business and Official experience, would be glad to devote his leisure time to the preparation or revision of all kinds of LITERARY WORK. Appeals, Addresses, Memorials, Newspaper Articles and Letters, &c., either written at first hand or revised and put into shape. STUDENTS' ESSAYS, Exercises, &c., corrected, and personal instruction given if desired. TRANSLATIONS made of FRENCH and ITALIAN correspondence, business or law papers, &c. PROOFS CORRECTED and pass through the Press. Address "WRITER," care of this Paper.

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NURSES TRAINED in Medical, Surgical and Obstetric work are available for duty in any part of INDIA, or to accompany invalids to EUROPE.
The usual charge for a Nurse is Rs. 5 per diem. In prolonged cases, or under any other peculiar circumstances, the Committee are prepared to consider the question of charges.
Application for Nurses should be addressed to
THE SISTER SUPERIOR,
European General Hospital, Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given that all Persons claiming against the Estate of WILLIAM THOMAS LAMB, formerly of Bombay, a Mill Manager, but late of The Limes Alderley Edge, in the County of Chester in England, who died at Crefeld, Rhenish, Prussia, in Germany, on or about the 7th April, 1891, and Letters of Administration of whose estate throughout the Bombay Presidency were granted on the 22nd day of March 1892, to THOMAS WITHEY CUFFE, Esquire, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said administrator at his Office, Standard Buildings, Fort, Bombay, within one Calendar Month, from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time he will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.
All persons indebted to the estate of the deceased, or having property of his in their hands, are required to pay their debts, or hand over such property to the administrator. —Dated this 12th day of April, 1892.
CRAIGIE, LYNCH AND OWEN,
Administrator's Attorneys.

FOR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS.

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FORBES STREET.
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Developing and Retouching also at a very Moderate Rate.

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ESTABLISHED 1845.
WE hereby notify that we are now prepared to accept MARINE RISKS in the above Company at the Current Rates.
C. MACDONALD & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 27th April, 1892.

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INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
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Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.
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The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta ; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay ; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.
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MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1892.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5 ; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1892, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.
While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY
Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.

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SALISBURYS, GOLD MOHURS, SIESTAS,
BEACONFIELDS, IMPERIALS, MAYOS,
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NOTICE :—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.

These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.

Diameter at base, 7 in.
Height, including stopper, 11 in.,
Price Rs. 5-0 nett.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR DEALERS WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.
CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.

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FOR MAY, 1892.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
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INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
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PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

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BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager*.
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE :
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited)
THOMAS JACKSON, EWEN CAMERON } Managers.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	JOHNS.	SINGAPORE.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
J. C. NICHOLSON,
Acting Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND.....£ 100,000.
HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES :
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, AND MANDALAY.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand ; and, when required, the Bank will forward he First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED.)
CAPITAL .....£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND.....£70,000.
LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., and National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*
HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.
BRANCHES—Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Agra, Lahore, Rangoon, and Shanghai.
AGENCIES—Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000 during the half year ending 30th June, or the half year ending 31st December.
DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected ; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.
April 13, 1892.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.
PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £ 607,229
REST ..... „ 20,000
LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest :—
FIXED, for 12 months .....4½ per cent. per annum
INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balances not exceeding Rs. 50,000.
DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
SECURITIES received for Custody ; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.
A Baggage and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituents, and a West End Branch has been opened at 25, Cockspurs St. Trafalgar Square.
A. F. SIMPSON,
Manager.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors : THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS
of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 140 Military Messes and 38 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
COLIGNY FRERES	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES	Cognac.
GABRIEL ST. MARC	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
THOS. MOSLEY AND Co.	Gibraltar.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE CREMANT.
CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.
As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.
Rs. 53 per doz. qts. and Rs. 28 per doz. pts., nett cash.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FINE HIGHLAND MALT WHISKIES,
FROM J. D. WATSON & Co., LONDON.
"Fine Highland Malt." Rs. 25 per dozen,
"Ben Cally" (Wm. Brown & Co. Dundee) Rs. 20.
10 per cent. discount for cash.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FELIX CORNAGLIA,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER, IMPORTER OF FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND ITALIAN PROVISIONS, WINE MERCHANT.
For fresh and pure Sweets and Chocolates of sorts for Birthday, Christening or Wedding Cakes, Artistically decorated.
For Dainties, Fancy Confectionery, and choicest Tit-Bits, for good Ices Water or Cream and Ice Pudding and other 1,001 Delicacies,
GO TO
83, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Pic-nics, Dinners, Balls, Soirees, and Suppers supplied. All contracts for Viceregal and other Entertainments undertaken throughout India.

"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER"
KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
But is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.
The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.
Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

BLAIR'S
GOUT and RHEUMATIC
PILLS,
CURE GOUT.
CURE RHEUMATISM.
CURE SCIATICA.
CURE LUMBAGO.
CURE NEURALGIA.

The Excruciating Pain is quickly relieved, and cured in a few days by these celebrated Pills, well known as the Great English Remedy for the above complaints. Sure, safe, and effectual. Sold at all Chemists' and Stores throughout India.

BROOKS AND DOXEY,
LATE SAMUEL BROOKS,
MANCHESTER, JANUARY 1ST, 1892.
WE have the pleasure to notify that the COTTON MACHINERY BUSINESS, hitherto carried on at the UNION IRON WORKS, WEST GORTON, the Junction Iron Works, Newton Heath, and 15, Market Street, Manchester, under the style of
"SAMUEL BROOKS,"
will, on and from the 1st of January, 1892, be owned and continued by us, SAMUEL HERBERT BROOKS and RICHARD ALEXANDER DOXEY, under the style of
"BROOKS AND DOXEY."
Every effort will be made in the future to conduct the business as efficiently as hitherto,

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	all	Rs. 25	Rs. 1,015
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,000xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	6 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	12½
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	300
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80.	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	£53—
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	153
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	110
Silver Share	—	—	—	—	60

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,100
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr.ct.	
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	451
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	810
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	205
BombayCotton Brenl's Cawnpore PressCo Ld	1,000	125	125	10	375
Broach Cl'i Press Co.,Ld.	500	200	200	16	122½
Colaba	600	200	all	...	217½
East India	350	1,880	1,880	45 dvd	30
English Press and Mandvi	350	1,000	1,000	180	1,42
Fort	400	250	..	Rs. 20	175
French	515	2,500	2,500	100	850
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	all	50	535
Hengoli Press Co, Ld	450	500	500	50	450x
Khangaum	750	400	all	32½	137
Mahmadpura CottonG. and P. Co., Ld	240	450	450	63	490
Mercantile	300	500	500	pr. ct.	501
Mofussil Co	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	85
Munmar M	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	457½
New Berar	1,000	250	all	Rs. 35	235
New Indian	1,200	500	500	55	60)
Prince of Wales	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12½	11
Sabapathy(Bellary)	00	500	500	20	365
Sassoon	500	500	75	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co	300	500	500	25	500
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	135	1,150
Sorab Woollen Mills	400	2,000	750	35	445
Surat City Press Co.,Ld.	1,200	250	250	75	210
Volkart	375	200	all	...	230
	"	1,000	100	Rs. 100	915

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	100	all	Rs. 20	430xd
Anglo-Indian	9,34	100	100	5	78
Bombay Unified	871	500	all	9 per.ct.	500
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	365
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	..	440 no n
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	440
Central India	6,000	500	500	40	1050
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,025xd
Connaught Mills	60	500	50	10 pr.ct.	690
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	30	650
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	410xd
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,628	100	100	50	430
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	440
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	860
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	625
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	4004
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	125
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	710
Hinguphat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25	625
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	910
ImperialCotton	90	500	500	..	390
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,050
James Greaves	1,100	500	50	10 pr.ct.	650
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	340
JamshedManufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	210
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	730xd
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandelsh	750	1,000	1,000	30	675
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	640
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr.ct.	180
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
LukmidasSpinning &Weaving Co	500	500	500	30	120
Maharance Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	000	100	100	Rs. 10	100
NapierHotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	58x1
NapierFoundry	1,000	100	200	..	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr.ct.	175
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr.ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr.ct.	85
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	462½
Prince of WalesFireIn.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,35
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	..	20
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr.ct.	50
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr.ct.	100
Thacker & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	1,000
Thacker & Co.	1,560	100	100	10	102
Telephone Co.	5,300	25	25	Rs. 1	19

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	{ 1,000 / 750	200	200	10	235
Back Bay Baths		50	150	7½	195
Badham Pile	500	50	50	12	10
Bapty Brothers	5,000	100	100	12	105
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	6,625	200	185	18	42
Bombay Fire Insurance	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100no n
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	600	2,500	1,000	70	1,01
Do. New Issue.	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	3,850
Britannia	500	375	62½	67½	959
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,220	100	100	ex div 2	91
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr.ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	850
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr.ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr.ct.	335
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	122½
Geyser&Co., Ld.	500	100	70	..	70 no n
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	13
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	106
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26	314
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	30	30	120
Maharance Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	000	100	100	Rs. 10	100
NapierHotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	58x1
NapierFoundry	1,000	100	200	..	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr.ct.	175
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr.ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr.ct.	85
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	462½
Prince of WalesFireIn.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,35
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	..	20
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr.ct.	50
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr.ct.	100
Thacker & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	1,000
Thacker & Co.	1,560	100	100	10	102
Telephone Co.	5,300	25	25	Rs. 1	19

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	25-1	
China Leaf	"	24-8	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	24-8	"
Do. do. new	"	24	"
Australia do,	"	24-10	
Hombay do.	"	24-14	
English Sovereigns	"	15-11	
Do. Dracons	"	15-10-6	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	"	106-9	
Do. 17½ do.	"	106-11	
Carolas Dollars	"	224	Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	222	"
Five-Francs	"	303	"

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Chamber of Commerce, General Meeting, 4-30 p.m.
New Mofussil Company, 3 p.m.
Dramatic Performance, Seamen's Institute, 9 p.m.
Meeting of Branch of National Phonographic Society, Messrs. Thomas Cook and Sons' Office, Fort, 8-30 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Egremont Castle entered, and the s. s. Bawtry and Naples left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Acunthus entered the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per s. s. Venetia, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., on Thursday, the 5th instant.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The string band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will play at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club at and after dinner on Monday, the 9th instant.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of April, 1892, was 3,587; daily average, 119; total of new admissions, 1,441; and number of children vaccinated, 119.

THE GOUD BRAHMINS MEETING.—The adjourned meeting of the Goud Brahmins for amalgamating the four divisions of the caste was held in the Saraswut Bruma Sumuha Hall on Sunday. Though the circulars were sent to more than 100 Goud Brahmins, only nine attended. It was proposed and carried unanimously by the president, Mr. Baboo Ramchundra Purub, that a member of the Dangy caste should call a general meeting of Goud Brahmins, and lay before it the order of the Swami for amalgamating the Dangy division.

BETRAYED BY REPUTATION.—Ballia Luximon, a notorious character, was yesterday charged before Mr. P. H. Dastoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, by Inspector Saunders, at the Esplanade Police Courts, with being in possession of a Waterbury watch, valued at Rs. 10, for which he could not give a reasonable account. Something suspicious about his appearance and movements caused a policeman, who was acquainted with the reputation of the man, to challenge him, and being unable to give a satisfactory account as to how he got the watch, he was detained in custody. The Magistrate found him guilty and sentenced him to undergo rigorous imprisonment for one month.

JEWISH SOCIAL GATHERING.—A social gathering of the managers and some of the members of the Beni-Israel Culture Society was held at the Municipal Dongri School, on Sunday, to bid farewell to their secretary, Mr. Benjamin Eleazer Bamnelker, who is about to proceed to Bhownugger to a new appointment. Several appropriate speeches were made on the occasion eulogising his services to the society and to the library connected with it. A suitable answer was made by Mr. Benjamin, thanking them for the honour they had done him. Among those present were:—Pandita Ramabai; Mrs. Miriambai Joseph, head-mistress, Dongri Girls' School; Mr. Abraham Aaron Kehunker, B.A.; and several other Hindu and Mahomedan friends.

PROBLEMS IN SCIENCE.—"Methodical Solutions of 300 Problems in Science" is the title of a little book, edited by Mr. Noshirvan B. R. Kotwal. It is a select collection of problems on the mechanical powers with a detailed and methodical solution of every problem, thereby simplifying the principles and theories in elementary mechanics. It begins with a preface and introduction, and a synopsis of principles in mechanics; and at the close are given a number of elementary problems in chemistry fully worked out. Throughout the work are given an unusual number of such problems as would test the mental capacity of the student were he to make unaided efforts to solve the same. As an aid to his endeavours, or as an extra reading on the subject at home, these solutions are well intended.

THE FIRE AT MALABAR HILL.—With regard to the fire, which broke out in one of the stables in the compound of Government House, at Malabar Point, Mr. Superintendent Grenan, in his report to Colonel Wilson, Commissioner of Police, states that the fire broke out in the stable to the north of the battery. As there was a strong breeze blowing from that direction at the time two tents occupied by the artillery men and in close proximity to the stable caught fire, which rapidly spread to a third tent. The three tents and the stable were destroyed, and the damage done to each tent is estimated at Rs. 600, and together with the damage done by the destruction of the stable, which is estimated at Rs. 1,700, the total damage amounts to Rs. 3,300. The cause of the fire is unknown, but it is supposed that it must be due to careless *biddies* smoking. The water-supply was not copious, there being only one hydrant.

A POLICEMAN'S DISPUTE WITH A CART-DRIVER.—Sakaram Mahadoo, a cart-driver, was yesterday prosecuted by Goma Babaji, a constable of the G. I. P. Railway Police, before Mr. P. H. Dastoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Courts, on a charge of assaulting and deterring him in the discharge of his duties. The evidence of the prosecutor, which was supported by another official of the same force, went to show that on remonstrating with the prisoner for not remaining outside the gate at the Wari Bunder, on the 2nd inst., the latter left his cart and assaulted him. With the assistance of two policemen his aggressor was arrested. The prisoner, in his defence, denied the charge, but said that he had been the victim of the attack after being abused by the policeman and showed marks on his body to bear out his assertion. The Magistrate, in disposing of the case, remarked that the cart was outside, and on the road, and if so, the policeman had no business to interfere with the cartman. Moreover, he had seen marks of a beating on the accused, and it was possible that the sepoy having his dignity offended by a push he got from the accused's cart, beat the driver, and the latter retaliated. He, therefore, ordered the accused to be discharged.

JAINS: THEIR FOOD AND TRAVELS.—An ordinary meeting of the Jain Union Club was held on Saturday evening last, in the hall of the Jain Association of India, under the presidency of Dr. Jamnadus Premchand, J.P. Amongst those present were Dr. Pranjiwandas J. Mehta, M. D, Surgeon, Messrs. Mungaldas Chhaganlal, Chhotalal Premji, Hirachand Nemchand, and others. Mr. Dayabhai Premchand Modi read a lecture in English on the advantages of travel. Travelling, he said, was not suited to those persons who were fickle-minded, because they were apt to imitate the vices, instead of virtues of those with whom they come in contact. Mr. Jivanchand added that the Jain religion was more liberal than any in India in respect to social customs, and the first principle of Jainism was Universal Brotherhood, which nullified the distinction of castes. Therefore, he saw no reason why travelling beyond India should not be thrown open to the Jains. He did not see any advantage in breaking down the present caste system, which was a protection to some extent against the imitation of vices of other nations. Dr. P. J. Mehta thereupon dwelt at length upon the various advantages of travel and the backward condition of our country in consequence of their not taking advantage of it. Further he said that their neglect of travelling had brought home weakness and ignorance in dealing with foreigners, who very easily took advantage of their deficiency. A vote of thanks to the president and Mr. P. J. Mehta terminated the proceedings.

AN ABSCONDING ZANZIBAR "RAILWAY AGENT."—An interesting case, in which a coachman and, as it is alleged, about a hundred simple-minded people lost all their little savings, through highly sanguine expectations of receiving lucrative employment on the projected railway running from Mombassa in East Africa, was heard yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate. With a view to securing operatives for the new undertaking a Hindoo, named Maroti Bairoo, made a promise to Daji, a coachman, to send him to Zanzibar, where he would be employed on the handsome salary of Rs. 30 *per mensem* on the projected line. But the engagement could only be obtained on his receiving a consideration of Rs. 5. The compact was accepted, and the imposter experienced no difficulty, as it was alleged, in getting one hundred volunteers, whose expectations of amassing wealth in a foreign field of labour were of the most sanguine character. But those hopes were never realised. The next they heard of the strange agent was that he was on the eve of embarking for Zanzibar without them. Daji without a moment's delay filed an information and obtained a warrant of arrest. Maroti, thus frustrated in his flight, did not deny the facts of the case, asserting that he was acting as an agent for one Dharkoo, a *muccadum* at Zanzibar. To support this declaration he produced some correspondence and a telegraphic receipt from Dharkoo wired at a cost of Rs. 26-4, and stated his business was *bona-fide*. The Magistrate remarked that the accused would have absconded without fulfilling his promise, if a process had not been issued, and inflicted a penalty of Rs. 30 with the alternative of one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

THE MURDER ON THE ESPLANADE.

THE adjourned inquest, touching the death of Lalia, who was found lying dead on the Esplanade, with a wound on his forehead and a large stone lying near him, was resumed by Dr. T. Blaney, the Coroner, at the morgue, on Monday afternoon. It appeared from the evidence that on the 27th ultimo the deceased and his four other comrades went about to several liquor-shops in the town and indulged freely in liquor. In the evening they called at a boarding-house, at Dhobi Talao, and partook of some food. Inspector Saunders deposed as to the state in which the deceased was found lying on the footpath, on the Esplanade Road, on the 28th ultimo. Dr. Sydney Smith, Surgeon to the Coroner, who made a *post-mortem* examination of the body, deposed that on examination of the body he found all the internal organs healthy. There was a wound over the right eye-brow and he found that the skull beneath the wound was fractured. From the *post-mortem* appearances he was of opinion that the cause of death was the fracture of the skull, and that such a fracture could have very likely been caused by a stone shown to him dropping upon the head of the deceased. At this stage the inquest was adjourned in order to enable the police to make further enquiries into the matter.

THE FAMINE DISTRICTS.

BIJAPUR.

THE following telegrams from the Collectors are issued in Form 14, of the Famine Relief Code, for the week ending 30th April:—

Jowari 34½ and bajri 33 2-7 lbs. per rupee on average in the affected area. One hundred and fifty-four adults and 29 children employed on Professional Agency (now Local Fund) road in the Badami Taluka; relief expenditure, Rs. 106. No gratuitous relief administered. Grain supply sufficient. Slight cholera in Badami Taluka, influenza in some talukas, otherwise public health good. Light showers throughout the district, the rainfall from 1 to 56 cents.

SATARA.

Jowari 26·25 and bajri 25·27 lbs. per rupee on average in the affected area. One hundred and six persons were employed on relief works under Civil Agency on the last day of the week. Grain supply middling. Rainfall at Satara 7 cents on the 26th April, in Karad 2, Wai 5, Khanpur 22, Koregaon 34, Main 7, Patan 22, Tasgaon 6 cents and Khandala 1 inch 53 cents during the week.

POONA.

Jowari 29 and bajri 26½lbs. per rupee on average in the affected area. Numbers employed on relief works on the last day of the week—adults 1,606, children 192. Grain supply plentiful. Rainfall at Bhimthadi 49 and Baramati 8 cents during the week.

BELGAUM.

Jowari and bajri 30 lbs. per rupee on average in affected area. Numbers employed on the last day of the week were as follows:—Professional Agency, Gokak—adults 1,216, children 950, Rs. 848, including Sunday wages; Civil Agency, Parasgad—adults 484, children 219, Rs. 288, including Sunday wages. No poor-house or village relief. Cholera in Parasgad and Gokak. Grain supply sufficient. Rainfall in Gokak 16 and Parasgad 45 cents during the week. Returns for Athni not received.

DHARWAR.

Jowari 34½ lbs. per rupee, being the average of the affected area. Numbers employed on the last day of the week were as follows:—Local Board Work under Civil Agency, Navalgund—100, Rs. 19; Local Board Works under Professional Agency, Navalgund—360, Rs. 357. Rainfall in Navalgund 33 and in Ron 28 cents during the week. No poor-house opened or village relief administered. Cholera in five villages of Navalgund, in three villages of Gadag and three villages of Ron. Grain supply sufficient.

SHOLAPUR.

Jowari 33¼ and bajri 28 7-20lbs. per rupee on average in the three talukas of Madha, Karmala and Sholapur. No persons employed on relief works during the week. No cholera. Rainfall at Madha 9 cents and Karmala 10 cents during week, at Sholapur 44 cents on the 25th, 1 inch 12 cents on the 28th, and 55 cents on the 29th April. Grain supply sufficient in one and insufficient in two talukas.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Goalpara, 1,355 tons, Captain C R Kendall, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (2nd April) via coast ports, with a general cargo, Miss Russell as cabin and 14 deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Naples, 1,481 tons, Captain J Harrison, cleared yesterday for Aden, Mussowa, Suakim, Hoodeida and Jedda, with a general cargo and 723 pilgrims as passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Karagola, 597 tons, Captain C T C Tice, will sail to-day for Karachi via Kathiawar Coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr M Koshro, Mr Esmaljee Currimjee and two ladies, Mr and Mrs S H Fernandez and 66 deck.

THE s s Larnaca, 1,492 tons, Captain J S Gardner, arrived in harbour yes terday from Penarth (2nd April, with a cargo of 3,056 tons coal. During the voyage she experienced cyclonic weather on the 29th and 30th April. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
3	Gaalpara (s)	Kendall	Calcutta, April 2.
	Larnaca (s)	Gardner	Penarth, April 2.
	Nizam (s)	Langbourne.	China, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Karagola, Tice, for K. Coast and Karachi.
" Naples, Harrison, for Jedda, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Kt. Templar, for Antwerp.
" Egremont Castle, for Antwerp.
" Goalpara, for Coast and Calcutta.
" Peters, for Zanzibar, &c.
" La Seyne, for Aden via Karachi.

CALCUTTA.

April. ARRIVAL.
28 Wing Sang s ..... Croix ..... Hongkong, April 13.

DEPARTURES.
April 28.—Steamers Lalpoora and Scharlachberger.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April.		
29	Lindula s	Calcutta.
	Fricia s	Coconada.
30	Rohinur s	Calcutta.

April. DEPARTURE.
29 Bancoora s ..... Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 3.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Armenia s—100 cases whisky, Sorabjee Cowasjee.
FROM GLASGOW.
Persia s—10 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Clan Macneil s—65 cases ginger-wine and 200 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 12 hogsheads stout, The Bombay Co; 25 cases gingerwine, Eduljee Bazonjee; 2 hogsheads whisky, Dadabhoy Shapoorjee.
Britannia s—10 cases whisky, Eduljee Bazonjee.
FROM LONDON.
Peninsular s—98 cases brandy, Treacher and Co.
Thames s—36 cases claret, A N and C S Co-operative Society; 21 packages medicine, &c., Phillips and Co; 25 cases portwine, R Ramchundra and Co; 50 cases brandy, Eduljee Bazonjee.
FROM BORDEAUX.
D Balduino—22 cases brandy, D P Batha and Co; 85 cases brandy, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy; 135 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee, 15 cases brandy, Sorabjee Cowasjee.
Sharon s—195 cases brandy, Dassabhoy Merwanjee.
FROM MARSEILLES.
Po s—24 cases brandy, Treacher and Co.
D. Balduino s—35 cases vermouth, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
FROM ANTWERP.
Ehrenfels s—6 cases glassware, J Rehimtoola; 75 cases candles, A Sacuchand; 9 cases glassware, S Abdoollally; 8 cases polished plate glass, Esmaljee Jewajee.
Arroyo s—17 cases playing cards, A Shaikadum.
FROM HAMBURG.
Ehrenfels s—12 cases glassware, M Curraraseе; 6 cases glass ware, B Padumsee; 11 cases medicine, Heerjee Mooljee and Co; 5 cases lamps, A H Rahimbhoy; 42 bales printing paper, C Macdonald and Co.
FROM TRIESTE.
Imperatrix s—10 cases soap, A Thavurbhoy; 40 bales writing paper, Volkart Brothers.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Hispania s—84 bales wool, Moti Jaitha; 18 bales wool and 56 bales goat hair, W and A Graham and Co.
Imaum s—100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 100 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 25 tons oil cake, Thos H Moore and Co; 24 bales wool, M Cassum and Co; 48 bales wool, Pragjee Dayaj.
FOR LONDON.
Damascus s—350 tons bone-meals Framjee Sand and Co; 15 bales skins, H C Hajee Gunney; 19 bales skin and hides, W and A Graham and Co; 34 bales skin and hides, Maneckjee Shapoorjee and Co; 11 cwts fishmaws, A G Manaed; 65 bales gunjs, R Jamardhan; 450 cwts myrabolams, Huridas Goculdas.
Rome s—45 cwts condiments, R D Subedar; 60 cwts tortoise shells and 145 cwt mother-of-pearl shell, M Laljee; 75 cwt fennel seed, C Mothichund; 70 cwts mother-of-pearl shell, 1 case tortoise shell, 182 cwts aloes and 15 cwts gum, M Fuckeerbhoy; 40 cwts gum, 125 cwts oil banum and 38 cwts mother-of-pearl shell, M Cassum and Co; 25 tons oil cake, Thos H More and Co; 87½ cwt olibanum, K M Jaitha; 130 cwts gum, Nurpal Mowjee; 30 cwts deer horns and 1 bale skins, J A Rumtoola; 38 cwts gum, G Sajpal.
FOR HULL.
Lady Armstrong s—2,000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co; 6,000 cwts wheat, John Fachiri; 8,004 cwts linseed, Thos H Moore and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 375 cwts myrabollams, Huridas Goculdas; 1,200 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.
FOR DUNKIRK.
Ethelaida s—13,000 cwts rapeseed, 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 2,001 cwts linseed, T Ludha; 9,004 cwts linseed, Finlay, Muir and Co: 10,000 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co.
FOR HAVRE.
Highlander s—4,002 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 500 cwts mustardseed, John Fachiri; 11 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Willeysike s.—500 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 100 cwts weedseed and 51 cwts sandlewood, D P Batha and Co; 125 cwts myrabollams, Otto Martin.
Melbridge s—110 cwts bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 880 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 110 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co; 205 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co.
FOR ANTWERP.
Oberon s.—660 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 10,00 cwts wheat, F L Batliboi and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, D Nanjee and Co; 10,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 2,001 cwts linseed, N Khairaz and Co; 220 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 2,500 cwts wheat, F L Batliboi and Co.
Hajeen s—6 000 cwts wheat and 1,000 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 25 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.
FOR MARSEILLES.
Hispania s—450 cwts groundnuts and 12 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 2,001 cwts groundnuts, N Khairaz and Co.
Macneil s—2,000 cwts wheat, Nansee Khairaz and Co.
FOR GENOA.
Imaum s—100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 400 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 300 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 400 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.
D. Baldnino s—300 bales cotton, Glade and Co.
FOR TRIESTE.
Glantivy s—55 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 1214 bales cotton, Prier de Sazne and Co; 385 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 1,322 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.
Acanthus s—165 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.
FOR VENICE.
Glantivy s—200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 237 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers; 1,750 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.
Acanthus s—800 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.
FOR HONGKONG.
Melpomene s—100 bales cotton, N J Abraham; 93 bales cotton, Framjee Hormusjee and Co; 200 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 75 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 190 bales twist, J Peerbhoy and Co; 226 bales cotton, K Hurmookrai; 101 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 75 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co.
Bisagno s—192 bales twist, E Noordin and Co: 500 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.
Rohilla s—4 cwts ivory, M M Essabhoy.
Venetia s—62 cwts bysabole and 33 cwts jurdaloo, Quan Lun Kaoo; 200 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 61 bales cotton, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 256 cwts kismis, J M Sowjeebhoy; 100 bales twist, Killick, Nixon and Co.
FOR SHANGHAI.
Rohilla s—132 cwts sandlewood, F M Chinai; 121 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.
Venetia s—7 bales twist, Tata and Co.
Melpomene s—159 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 49 bales twist, Nowsjee Bros; 120 bales twist, B M H Abdoolreman; 100 bales twist, The Jamshed M and Co; 50 bales twist The Union S and M Co; 24 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 25 bales T cloth, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co.
FOR KOBE.
Venetia s—40 bales twist, The Alliance Cotton M Co; 385 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.
Bisagno s—400 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Bhundara s—191 bales cotton, R Luchmondas; 188 bales cotton, M Shewbux.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 3RD OF MAY, 1892.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (MAX.) and minimum (MIN.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since last Nov. 1st to date.	Variation since 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	29·935	N	8	107·0	64·1	57	..	1·33	—1·46
Agra	30·015	N W	12	97·0	69·5	68	..	0·92	—0·33
Cawnpore	30·07	W	10	101·0	70·1	77	..	1·22	..
Allahabad	29·953	W N W	7	100·9	76·3	41	..	1·46	—0·51
Jhansi	30·09	N W	8	98·5	72·2	52	..	1·41	—0·07
Jacobabad	29·871	E	5	102·0	74·2	22	..	0·10	—0·72
Karachi	29·969	W S W	11	92·0	78·7	75	..	0·38	—1·07
Ajmere	30·047	S W	10	94·8	62·2	67	0·05	1·59	+0·62
Deesa	30·21	S	..	96·3	72·8	67	..	0·33	+0·12
Rajkot	30·027	W N W	7	97·4	68·8	52	..	0·14	—0·05
Veraval	29·995	N N W	8	..	72.8	67	..	0·10	..
Neemuch	30·037	S S E	11	87·8	63·4	65	..	0·74	—0·06
Indore	29·901	E N E	7	92·0	67·0	49	..	0·22	—0·08
Sangor	29·988	N N E	7	94·4	63·6	45	..	0·62	—1·76
Jubbulpore	30·003	N N E	5	99·0	74·6	38	..	2·10	—0·52
Hoshangabad	30·013	E N E	8	96·4	74·6	38	..	0·39	—1·19
Khandwa	29·997	E	10	96·7	76·3	38	..	0·39	—1·00
Raipur	29·875	N N W	13	106·8	83·5	24	..	0·43	—2·14
Nagpur	29·923	N	13	105·8	79

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7. MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 5, Kavasjee Patel Street, Fort, next to the Hongkong Bank, the valuable and handsome french-polished black wood and teak wood household furniture, plated ware, glass and crockery ware, kerosine table and hanging lamps, carpets, pictures, table ornaments, &c., the property of H. CHICK, Esq.
The above is on view.

SALE of Landed Property on the Second Nowrojee Hill Road, First Nowrojee Hill Row.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Narbadabai, wife of Abaji Genaba, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mahadeo Ramji Coli in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 7th day of April, 1891, the following property, viz :—
All that piece of fasundari ground belonging to Manockjee Merwanjee, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate fronting on the eastern side of Second Nowrojee Hill Road, First Nowrojee Hill Row, without the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, formerly as well as now in the occupation of the mortgagor and his tenants and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward Nos. 4001 and 4,002 and Street Nos. 9195 and 15, and registered in the books of the Fazundar under No. 254, admeasuring 12 feet in breadth and 70 feet in length or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the Second Nowrojee Hill Road, First Nowrojee Hill Row, on the west by the public passage, on the north by the house of Bora Sulleman-jee Moosajee, and on the south by the house of Chimanjee Ragowjee.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On FRIDAY, the 6th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in No. 1 Tent, Wodehouse Bridge, close to the Commander-in-Chief's bungalow, Cooperage, near Bandstand, the valuable handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood substantial household furniture, best plated ware, crockery and glass ware, table ornaments, first rate lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, one five stop harmonium, &c., the property of G. C. PLINSTON, Esq.
The above is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 7th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba, near the Post Office, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glass-ware, a sweet-toned upright pianoforte by Soundy and Co. a han isome light victoria, a powerful fast grey Arab, single harness, rich table ornaments, China and Japanese vases, Persian carpets, &c., the property of L. G. INZOLI, Esq.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN HOOZRIA STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On THURSDAY, the 19th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagees Crushna Futta and Co. and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Syed Ebrahim Vulud Syed Abdool Kadur, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 23rd day of December, 1887, the following property, viz. :—
All that piece of Government ground, with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, on the eastern side of Hoozria street, in the registration district of Bombay, formerly as well as now in the occupation of the said mortgagor and his tenants, assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under old No. 25, and now under E. Ward No. 200, Street Nos. 113, 115, standing in the name of Aminabibi, widow of Shaik Tamijudin, containing by admeasurement 90 and two-ninths square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of land revenue under old No. 1276, new No. 8440, old survey No. 2400, and new survey No. 3856, and bounded on the east by the sweeper's passage, on the west by the said Hoozria Street, on the north by the house of Hajee Mahomed bin Abdool Currim and on the south by the property of Fuckeer Saheb bin Meya Shindoo.
For further particulars and condition of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, May 4, 1892.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT THE CORNER OF CLARE AND SHEPHERD ROADS, BYCULLA.

Under instructions from the Trustees, Shepherd Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the lease of the property for a term of 60 years.
(1.) All that piece of land with the buildings partially erected thereon containing 1,000 square yards or thereabouts, situate at the corner of the Clare and Shepherd Roads, at Byculla, bounded on the North by the Shepherd Road, on the South by the Jews' Cemetery, on the West by the Clare Road and on the East by other property of the Trustees.
(2.) All that piece of land containing about 804 square yards or thereabouts, situate in the Shepherd Road, Byculla, bounded on the North by the road, on the South by the Jews' Cemetery, on the East by the Police Lines, and on the West by other property of the Trustees and forming plot No. 2.
(3.) All that piece of land containing about 454 square yards or thereabouts, situate at Shepherd Road, Byculla, and bounded on the North by the said road, on the South by the Jews' Cemetery, on the East by the Plot No. 2, and on the West by Plot No. 1.
(4.) All that piece of land containing 448 square yards, situate as aforesaid, and bounded on the north by the Road, on the South by the Jews' Cemetery, on the East by Plot No. 3, and on the West by the Shepherd Almshouses.
For further particulars and catalogues of the conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. CRAWFORD, BURDER and Co., Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF MILTON CLOTH AND PEPPERELL DRILLS.

On FRIDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Hajt Jiva Noor Mohmed—
12 cases miltons,
50 bales grey pepperel drills.
On account and risk of Pranjivan Motilal—
9 cases nansooks,
3 ,, jaconels.

On SATURDAY, the 7th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and pictures, handsome Hink's patent duplex table and hanging kerosine lamps, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, &c., the property of W. BLAKEMAN, Esq.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong English-built glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 powerful bay Arab horse, 14.2½, goes in single and double harness and also in saddle.
1 second-hand strong office shigram.
1 strong-built Victoria with removeable coach box.
1 strong comfortable four-seated open carriage.

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY.

In pursuance of a decree made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in suit No. 183 of 1891 (The National Mortgage Bank, Ld., vs. Pestonjee Dunjeebhoy Framjee) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, by direction of Charles E. Fox, Esq., Commissioner, High Court, sell by Public Auction at the Junction of Belasis and Foras Road, Byculla, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., a large quantity of new and second-hand machinery, consisting of manual fire engines, ships, pumps, railway lorries, platform weighing machine, hydraulic and screw jacks, drinking fountains, patent Rotary pump, leather rolling press, drilling and boring machine, bellows, taps, dies, winches, double-barrelled force and lift pumps, &c., &c.
Catalogues will be published and the above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE.

Under instructions from the administrators and administratrix, of the late Mr. Hormusji Cursetji Dubash, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 p.m. sell by Public Auction at Elphinstone Road, Parel, next door to Government House, the whole of the household furniture, consisting of glassware, crockery-ware, tables, chairs, cupboards, iron safes, bedsteads, almyras, chest of drawers, carpets, and many other sundry articles.
The property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, May 4, 1892.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF OLD DOORS, WINDOWS, POSTS, STONES, PIPES, IRON, &c.

Under instructions from Khan Bahadur Muncherjee C. Murzban, Esq., C.I.E., C.I.E., Executive Engineer, Presidency, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th May, 1892, at 2 p.m., at the Executive Engineer, Presidency, Store-yard, the following old materials, consisting posts, planking doors, windows, gate shutters, battens, stone slabs, khandkees, railings, bamboo trelies, C. I. troughs and plates, tank, iron rods, cut trees, canvas, matting, &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE WESTERN SIDE OF BABOO DHABOO STREET.

On MONDAY, the 23rd inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy, and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, dated 1st August, 1889, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Goolam Hoosein Jivanji and Kadurbhoy Jivanji, the following immoveable property :—
All that piece of Government land, situate on the western side of Baboo Dhaboo Street, otherwise called Dhaboo Street, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 181 6-9 square yards, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 315, new No 7625, old Survey No. 1068, and new Survey No. 4456, together with the building and dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of the Assessment under old No. 53, new Street Nos. 173 and 175, and Ward No. 6882, and bounded on the east by sweeper's passage belonging to the premises hereby conveyed, on the west by the said Baboo Dhaboo Street, or otherwise called Dhaboo Street, on the north by the property belonging to Lookmanji Nurbhai, and on the south by the property belonging to Biobai, and which said premises have been for some time and are now in the occupation of the mortgagee and his tenants, together with their rights, easements, and appurtenances.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs R. S Brown and Co., Solicitors to the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, May 4, 1892.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, Rs. 48 for one year; Rs. 25 for 6 months; Rs. 13 for 3 months. Re 5 per month in advance, postage extra.

JUNIOR ARMY AND NAVY STORES, LD.,
YORK HOUSE, LONDON.

AGENTS FOR BOMBAY,
MESSRS. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings, Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances, as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.
Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.
Havannahs, Manillas, Flor de Javas, Trichinopolies, Burmahs, Dutch, and Sumatras.

TOBACCOS.
Cut and Plug, Fresh and Sweet, Mixtures, Bird's Eye, Shag, &c., &c.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.
Imported direct from Cairo.

CIGARETTES.
Own Manufacture, Mild, Mellow, and Full-flavoured. 14 brands to select from.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES.
From the first Makers in London, Paris, and Vienna, Meerschaum, Briar, and Myalwood Pipes; Cigar and Cigarette Holders; Cigar and Cigarette Cases; Tobacco Pouches and Jars, &c., &c.

AUSTRIAN BENTWOOD FURNITURE.
Light, strong, and elegant, Drawing, Dining, and Bed-room Chairs, Couches, Rocking and Folding Chairs, Settees, Pier Tables, Teapoys, &c.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.
Cameras (Meagher's, Marion's); Lenses (Dallmeyer's, Ross', Voigtlander's); Dry Plates (the best English Makers'); Chemical, Sensitized Paper, Bromide Paper, Printing Frames, &c., &c.

TABLE LINEN TOWELS, SHIKAR CLOTH, &c., &c.
Sole Agency in Bombay for the Basel Mission Weaving Establishments of Mangalore and Cannanore.

COOKING AND WARMING STOVES.
For Charcoal, Coal, Coke, or Wood; complete with all Accessories.

Send for complete Illustrated Catalogue.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL,"
Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.
AGENTS WANTED.

ESTABLISHED IN A. D. 1888.
S. N. GHOSH'S COMPOUND DECOCTION
SARSAPARILLA.

THIS preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatic Affections, Sore-eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Price: Re. 1-8 per phial, packing, As. 4; Dozen, Rs. 15.

WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC OIL, S. N. G.'S.
It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, etc., of any standing. Price Re. 1 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 10.

SPLEEN MIXTURE, S. N. G.'S.
Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Spleen Enlargement, and never fails to give relief. Price; Re. 1-4 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 12.

S. N. GHOSH, Chemist,
No. 85, Bechoo Chatterjee Street, Calcutta.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay. The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE..... Rs. 6.
Packing & Postage Extra.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE TANNERY, OR LEATHER FACTORY, WITH SEVERAL BUILDINGS, TOGETHER WITH A LARGE NUMBER OF TUBS, AND POLICING BOARDS, AT DHARAVAL.

Mr. BOMANJI DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises, by order of Messrs. Thos. H. Moore and Co. and on account and risk of Cutlay Syed Mahomed and others, under the power of sale given in the mortgage, bearing the date 13th January, 1888, and 15th December, 1891.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground with tannery or leather factory, with compound standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Dharavi, fronting on the Southern side of the Dharavi road, in the sub-district of Mandvie, formerly and now in the occupation of the said Cutlay Syed Mahomed and Cutlay Ahmed Mohidin, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 6, 11, 13, 16, 30, standing on the name of Chundoo Mooljee Khoja, containing by admeasurement 4,257 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, on the east partly by the ground of Nago Patel, partly by the ground of Murai Appa and partly by the ground of Harri Sawan, on the west partly by the ground of Madhawrao Bhasker and partly by the ground of Ac'war Faram, on the north partly by the ground of Allipoola and Co., and partly by the ground of Ancis Frances, on the south partly by the ground of Magul Domingo Bhundari.
And also 3 pieces of land or vacant tocca ground containing by admeasurement 1538 square yards or thereabouts, with buildings and chawls standing thereon.
For particulars, plans, conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, Solicitors for the Vendors, or to the undersigned.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY,
Bombay, May 4, 1892. Auctioneer.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets; by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-8; postage Anna 1.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 3.

FINANCIAL quotations were unchanged in London yesterday except in the case of Rupee Securities, which were ¼ per cent. higher in Fours, and ⅛ in 4½ per Cents, at £68⅛ and £65⅜, respectively. Bar Silver, in New York, was ⅝ cent higher, at 87⅝ cents per oz. with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·88½ dollars. The United States Treasury bought 314,000 ounces of Silver yesterday, at 87·23 to 87·40 cents per oz.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firmer last evening, Surats neglected, and Arrivals flat, the total Sales having aggregated only 4,000, without any East Indians. The spot price of Mid.-Americans remained at 3⅞d., and Surats were unchanged in value; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. lower in the nearer positions, the extreme quotations being 3 55-64d. for May and May-June shipments, and 4 1-64d. for September-October. The day's Imports were 3,000 bales. The Manchester Market was firm, but with a small business doing.

In New York, 7½ cents was still the price of ready Mid.-Uplands; and Futures for August were 7·30 cents, which is the rate at which July Futures left off on Saturday. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 8,000 bales, and the figures for the present season's crop now compare as follows with those of the two preceding years :—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Monday's Receipts..	8,000	8,000	4,200
Two days' do.	20,000	15,000	7,300
Since 1st Sept., 1891 ...	6,709,000	6,572,000	5,669,800

Our local cotton market has been active to-day, considerable business having been done, more especially by exporters, while prices have advanced generally Re. 1 per candy, and the feeling has been firm. Shippers have bought altogether 2,150 bales, consisting of 700 Bengals, at Rs. 159-60; 300 each of Nugger, at Rs. 166, and Chalisgaum, at Rs. 155; 200 each of Julgaum, at Rs. 162-62½; and Broach, at Rs. 184 5; 150 Veraval, at Rs. 153-8; and 100 each of Barsee, at Rs. 170; Akote Ginned, at Rs. 165; and Oomerawattee, at Rs. 155; while the Mills have taken 1,200 bales, made up of 300 each of Dhulia, at Rs. 153-4; and Julgaum, at Rs. 159½-60; 250 Khundwa, at Rs. 165; 200 Pachora, at Rs. 158; 100 Antnee, at Rs. 151½; and 50 Kodiwar, at Rs. 152½ per candy.

WHEAT has been in rather more enquiry for export to-day, a moderate business having been done, and prices have moved up ½ to 1 anna per cwt., the feeling, however, being quiet at the advance. We now quote :—

White Peasy	91 per cent.	Rs. 5-3-0	per cwt.
,, Do.	85 ,,	,, 5-2-0	,,
No. 1 Club Delhi.....	,,	,, 4-14-6	,,
Red Delhi	,,	,, 4-9-6	,,
Hard Yellow.....	,,	,, 4-14-0	,,
Red Ahmedabad	,,	,, 4-14-0	,,
Hard Red	,,	,, 4-13-0	,,

SEEDS have been steady, with a moderate business passing, and prices are unchanged except in the case of Linseed. Wheat is ¼ anna lower at Rs. 6-9-9 to Rs. 6-12-6 per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	16,446 bales.
Wheat.....	120,365 cwt.
Linseed	46,242 ,,
Rapeseed	22,569 ,,
Gingelly	1,038 ,,
Poppyseed	7,267 ,,
Groundnuts	3,363 ,,
Castorseed	4,612 ,,

FREIGHTS are quiet, and holders of tonnage steady, but there is not much demand in the market. A May loading steamer has been fixed for Liverpool at 17s. to 17s. 3d. per ton.

EXCHANGE again opened firmer at 1s. 3 13-32d. for three months' sight Credits, at which a limited amount was placed and then 1s. 3 7-16d. was asked, but no transactions transpired thereat; while, on the other hand, Bank remittance, at 1s. 3½d. for Telegraphic has been offering all day without finding buyers, and we close quiet and nominally firm as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand.....	1s. 3¼ to 9-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....	1s. 3½d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight...	1s. 3 5-16d.	,,
Credits Do.	1s. 3 7-16 to 13-32d.	,,
Francs Do.	1·62½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm again to-day and some further advance in Fours has been established, closing rates this evening being 108⅝ to 3-16 for Money, and 108 1-16 for the 30th instant account. For the other denomination 104½ is still the nominal quotation.

SHARES.—There has again been little doing in Cotton Press and Mill Shares, generally at some reduction in rates, at our revised quotations. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 5 higher, at Rs. 1,015.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, MAY 3.

The deep depression which lay between Sirsa and Ludhiana yesterday morning passed into the hills last evening, and disappeared; but it has been succeeded by a very rapid recovery of pressure from the north-west and central parts of the country, and the highest readings now lie over Rajputana, east of the Punjab and Central India, while read ings are low in Bengal, Sind, and the Peninsula. Cyclonic winds were noticed in the Punjab yesterday, but disappeared, and north-west winds are reported down the Gangetic plain; north-east winds in central stations, elsewhere the directions are little changed. The temperature has fallen except in parts of Madras and Burma, while the fall in north-west India is from 10° to 15°. Dust and thunder-storms prevailed over north-west India yesterday; Sialkot received one and a-half inch, Simla three-quarters, Lahore and Ludhiana half, and Dehra Dun, Sirsa, Montgomery, Mussooree, Srinagar, Ajmere, Bikanir report small amounts. Thunder showers also fell in Assam, Burma, and Malabar.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

MAY 3.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.
GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.
At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchensk and Possiet.
Telegrams for Salvador except Liberta can be accepted only at sender's risk.
Secret language in telegrams for Kotonou is temporarily prohibited.
Bangkok-Saigon route is interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 3rd May, 1892.
(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	3	1	46 p.m.	..	31
Teheran	3	2	40 p.m.	..	14
Suez.....					

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m., on 3rd May, 1892.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta.....	..	52	..	3
,, Karrachee	3	23	..	4
,, Madras	..	23	..	1

* Due to Karachi lines having been interrupted.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 2nd May, 1892.
Means of observations at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·863
Temperature of the Air	84·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·3
Dew Point	72·2
Relative humidity of Air	0·666
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10).....	2·0
Maximum temperature of air read (at 8 a.m. next day	83·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.).....	79·6
General Directions of Wind* ....NW, N, ENE, WNW, NW,	NNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours *	339

* From midnight to midnight.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

AT SEA.

DEATH.

CROZIER—April 18, at Sea, Pearson Frank Crozier, "Woolbeing," Peermaad, Travancore, younger son of F H Crozier, Esq, late Madras Civil Service.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

PANK—April 22, at Jeypore, the wife of Surgeon-Major Philip Durrell Pank, of a son.
PATERSON—April 21, at Dehra Dun, the wife of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Pater on, 1-2nd P W O Goorkhas, of a son.

DEATHS.

LANGAN—April 21, at Delhi, Mary Woodward, the dearly loved daughter of R Langan Small Cause Court, Delhi.
McGOWAN—April 26, at Hope Lodge, Mussoorie, Herbert Stanley McGowan, aged 35 years and 8 months.
YOUNG—April 28, at 21, British Indian Street, Calcutta, of heat apoplexy, Margaret Agnes Young, aged 47 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

GUNNER, R. A.—The reason is best known to the authorities.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1892.

THE telegraph has not told us the result of the discussion in the Manchester Chamber of Commerce upon the currency question, but the opening of the debate—which was to be resumed on the 27th April—was exceedingly interesting, and the speeches then delivered had a weight of their own independent of the decision which the Chamber may since have arrived at. Sir William Houldsworth, M.P., and Mr. Provand, M.P., took the bi-metallist side; and Sir Frank Adam took the other side, seeing nothing in the economic facts of the hour to warrant the proposition "That the unsatisfactory conditions of trade which have existed for so long without there being any prospect of alleviation in the future are largely caused by circumstances connected with the frequent and violent fluctuations in exchange with India, China, and other silver-using countries, and this Chamber is of opinion that the Government should take immediate steps to promote an agreement on a broad international basis, in order to secure a stable par of exchange between gold and silver moneys." Sir Frank Adam, whom the *Manchester Guardian* congratulates upon having made a very temperate, fair, and able speech, was certainly more fortunate in his arguments than he was in his speech before the East India Association a few weeks earlier. Yet even on this later occasion his friendly critic at Manchester had to invite him to "look up the facts" upon one of the points to which he gives prominence. When Sir Frank Adam remarked that for "over fifty years the trade and currency of England had been carried on upon a single gold standard" his audience must have asked if it was Cobden's time or Lord Liverpool's time that he had in mind. The single gold standard dates back to 1816, to a period not remarkable for its enlightenment in financial and economic matters. As the *Manchester Guardian* points out, its avowed sister measure was one for a protective duty upon corn. And after all, when the single gold standard was established—the particular trade which is so seriously affected by fluctuations in silver—the trade with the great silver using countries of the East by the Coinage Act of 1816 was of relatively small proportions. Here, then, it is misleading to appeal to the "wisdom of our fathers." They had a different set of conditions to deal with, chief amongst them being that France had already adopted a double standard for herself, and that for nearly sixty years subsequent to Lord Liverpool's currency legislation this same double standard gave practical stability to silver.

We do not see, therefore, how Sir Frank Adam's appeal to history can be held to be relevant. To his question "Was it really owing to the fluctuations in exchange with silver-using countries that we found our trade at present in such a gloomy condition?" the answer that ought to be given is one based upon the experience of those to whom it was addressed. Sir Frank Adam, who is not lavish in his concessions to the other side, admits that he, as a merchant trading with India, had found the fluctuations in silver "a most unspeakable nuisance, a constant worry, and a constant trouble." We do not wish to make too much of this admission, but when bad trade is found to co-exist with unspeakable nuisances, constant worries, and constant troubles is it unreasonable to conclude that the nuisance, the worry, and the trouble have had a good deal to do with the mischief? Nothing can be more clear that that trade carried on with a denominator of value which fluctuates sometimes violently and always capriciously, and whose variations baffle the anticipations of the most skilled experts, is exposed to more than the ordinary commercial risks. Sir Frank Adam, we suppose, would not contest this, so that there must be room for him or at all events the outer edge of the bi-metallist platform. The truth is that he would find himself more at home there if he would be more careful to enquire what are the planks of which it is composed. For example he would then find that what Government are asked to do is not, as he thinks, to undertake a reform of the currency. They are asked to concert measures for giving to the currency of the greatest dependency of the Crown the quality of stability without which no currency can properly fulfil its functions. There is no possible definition of currency, whether it be the economist's definition or the merchant's, to which the currency of India can by the wildest stretch of interpretation be said to confirm. The bi-metallists simply ask that the rupee shall be made to fulfil the primary essential of money—that is to say, that it shall be stable in relation to the other standards of value with which it is daily brought in contact. Those who ask this are proposing no experiment; the experiment rather is in maintaining the *regime* which was thrust upon us in 1873 by the action of foreign nations who never consulted us, and who were marvellously indifferent to the effect that it might have upon British interests. Again, Sir Frank Adam is unnecessarily alarmed when he pictures the consequences of a return to the two shilling rupee. We are as likely to see that again in our time as the mastodon, which Nature brings not back. A great rise of gold prices might make it possible to discuss a high ratio but no such rise is in sight, and a ratio much less favourable to us than the old 15½ to 1 would probably be the result of that international negotiation which the United States Government have asked for, and which most of us devoutly hope the British Government will agree to. If Sir Frank Adam is kept from the bi-metallist platform by the fear that bi-metallism means a two shilling rupee, and all the added disturbance to trade that would accompany it, he may make his mind easy. It means anything but that, as he must have seen if he has studied the bi-metallist case with reasonable attention.

Mr. Provand, who spoke as Sir Frank Adam did, on the basis of a wide experience of the Eastern trade, put the matter very fairly when, in advocating "a return to the position occupied before 1873," he said that this would bring us back to a condition in which there would be, not a parity of exchange, but a comparatively steady exchange value between silver and gold, and in which they would feel that they were dealing in Manchester goods, and not gambling in currency. This is a view of the matter which would not be repudiated even by those who doubt if the fall and fluctuations in silver have had much to do with the depression of trade at home. There is not a merchant in India—there is not a member of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, its famous *laissez faire* resolution notwithstanding—who would not now be thankful if by any action of Government fixity could be given to exchange at the rate of to-day. We need not, as our correspondent "Vivas ut Vigila" showed last Saturday, be bound down to that, for it would be quite possible, as a matter of currency regulation, to so control the minting of silver that the rupee could gradually be brought up to very near its old value. But no one with his eye upon what is going on in America, and with a thought for what may, and most likely will, be done in Washington before long, would look otherwise than with thankfulness upon an international arrangement which would make it as certain that the rupee shall henceforth be worth not less than one and three pence farthing in England as that it shall be worth not less than sixteen annas in India. Sir Frank Adam and his old colleagues in Bombay may be reluctant to put themselves upon the bi-metallist platform; but the time cannot be far distant when the most immoveable of these gentlemen will be in sympathy—if they are not already—with the aims of that growing body, not one amongst them will undervalue the advantage of a reasonable permanency in the relative value of the currency with which goods and produce are bought and sold in India, and the currency in which they are sold and bought at home. And there can be very few of them old-fashioned enough to believe, in spite of the unanimous report of the Currency Commission, that a ratio cannot be established, and that, so long as the signatory Powers choose to maintain it maintained it will be, for there is nothing in the economic laws that determine these matters to disturb it. The truth in this controversy has, however, been arrived at slowly, and we are not sure that Lancashire, despite the great strides it has made towards a full comprehension of its issues, has learnt all that the experience of a low and fluctuating exchange has to teach. Sir Frank Adam doubts if the state of exchange has had anything to do with the state of trade in England during the last few years. He will not have long to wait for arguments on that point which he will find it difficult to resist. We have reached a pass at which English capital must soon cease to flow into India. People will cease to lend money for Indian enterprises because they have no assurance whether the rupee earnings, when they are remitted home, will be worth pence or shillings. Railway enterprise is checked to begin with; factories, the plant of which can be purchased only at ruinous sterling rates, will cease to be built; and English manufacturers will be impressed even more clearly than they now are with certain truths about the exchange question which some of their countrymen are still slow to see.

DR. WELLINGTON GRAY, shortly before he went home on leave, introduced what promises to prove a useful and interesting innovation in the work of the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital in the form of a collection of the hospital reports of the medical and professorial staff of the Hospital and the Grant Medical College. Dr. Gray, in a brief introduction, observes that for want of some such record no inconsiderable portion of the material and experience gathered annually by the Staff of the Hospital and College remains unutilized, and much useful information must run to waste. A glance at the contents of the first series of papers will make many people wonder and regret that some such publication was not started before. Dr. Gray himself contributes two papers, one an address on the progress of surgery in Bombay during twenty years, delivered at the opening of the winter session of 1890-91, which attracted considerable attention at the time, and the other a review of a year's surgery at the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital. It goes without saying that the latter will be read by the profession with great interest, and there are some passages in it which claim the attention of laymen. The chapter on venereal diseases demands serious notice alike from the supporters and the opponents of the Act. Dr. Gray shows that the total number of cases of this class treated in the Hospital diminished from 3,680 in 1880, the year in which, as he says, the first serious attempt to administer the Act was made, to 1,734 in 1888. The year in which the number of these cases was the smallest was the year in which, on the 1st July, the Act was suspended in 1888. Immediately afterward there was a large increase, namely to 2,588. In 1890 the number was 3,740, and last year it was 4,625, of which 2,892 cases were of syphilis, the number of these cases having nearly doubled since the last year in which the Act was in force. Dr. Gray is quite within the mark when he says that the figures tell the same tale—a progressive decrease of venereal disease during the efficient administration of the Act, and a progressive increase since its abolition. These are the facts; they ought not to be passed by without serious inquiry into the cause of them. But something more than this has to be said, and that is that the type of disease as seen in the Hospital has altered, and that the alteration has taken the form of an increase in its severity. Forms of disease which had so far disappeared that students had gone through their course of clinical instruction without having ever seen them have re-appeared, and many cases have been admitted into Hospital. We quote the facts, almost as they are stated, refraining from commenting upon them, but recognizing very seriously that they ought not to remain buried in the pages of a professional journal. Another paper of extra professional interest is one by Assistant Surgeon Kallianwalla on infant mortality in Bombay, in which the author calls attention to the waste of life indicated in a mortality of 43 per cent of the total deaths in children under twelve months old. Since Dr. Temulji Bhicaji Nariman vigorously protested against the insanitary Parsee custom of confining lying-in women and their children in dark, damp, and dirty rooms on the ground-floor one of the causes of infant mortality indicated by Mr. Kallianwalla has diminished. But the reform here has been only in one section of the community. Our anti-opium friends should take note of the startling facts relating to the custom of giving opium to their children which prevails among the poor. Mr. Kallianwalla is in charge of the out-patients department for women and children in the Jamsetjee Hospital, and having made

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

DEEMING SENTENCED TO DEATH.

MELBOURNE, May 3.

Deeming has been found guilty of murder and sentenced to death.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES

LONDON, May 3.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales arrived in London from the Riviera yesterday.

THE SUPPOSED OUTRAGE AT WOOLWICH.

In connection with the canisters found outside the wall of Woolwich Arsenal, it is believed that no outrage was intended.

THE PROPOSED RAILWAY TO VICTORIA NYANZA.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Lowther, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question, said that the survey party were within one hundred and fifty miles of Victoria Nyanza, on the 5th March, after having found a practicable railway route for a distance of three hundred and fifty miles.

AMERICA AND ITALY.

ROME, May 2.

Baron de Java, the Italian Ambassador to the United States, has started for Washington to resume diplomatic relations with that country.

ANOTHER EXPLOSION AT LIEGE.

LIEGE, May 2.

A third explosion took place here this evening, in the neighbourhood in which the others took place. Nobody was hurt, although immense damage was done to the surrounding houses.

THE MELBOURNE MURDERS.

MELBOURNE, May 3.

The prisoner Deeming was quite callous on receiving sentence of death, and declared in a rambling statement that he suffered from lapses of memory, and was oblivious of the murder with which he was charged. He said that had he been acquitted he would have committed suicide.

PARLIAMENTARY.

LONDON, May 3.

The *Times* in commenting on the good progress made with the Government measures congratulates Mr. Balfour on having gained a complete hold of his followers in the House. The article adds that the date of the General Election will depend largely on the attitude of the opposition to the Government business, and especially the Irish Local Government Bill.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, May 3.

The death is announced of General Thomas Hooke Pearson, C. B.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, May 3.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Siam, with the outward English mails of the 22nd ultimo, left here at 1 p.m. yesterday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay at 10 p.m., on Saturday, the 7th instant.

DEATH OF MAJOR HOWARD VYSE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, May 3.

The death is announced from diptheria at Srinagar of Major Howard Vyse, commanding the 71st Field Battery, stationed at Meerut.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE SOUTHERN LUSHAI COUNTRY.

At the request of the Bengal Government, and with a view to replacing losses by casualties in the Southern Lushai Country, another hundred men of the 3rd Bengal Infantry will leave Calcutta for Chittagong, on Friday next.

CAPTAIN BOWER'S JOURNEY.

Lieutenant-Colonel Holdich, Survey of India, will personally superintend the mapping out of Captain Bower's journey across Tibet. The work will be done in the Survey Drawing Offices at Simla.

THE SIHAUNG TELEGRAPH LINE.

The construction of a telegraph line from Sihaung, in the Chin Hills, to Kachaung, which was sanctioned in March last, was completed, and an office has been opened at the latter place on the 21st April.

COLONEL DURAND.

Lieutenant-Colonel Durand, British Agent at Gilgit, has delayed his departure from India until the 10th instant, as he considers it desirable to examine the Hunza country thoroughly before leaving his post.

TRANSPORTATION FOR LIFE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 3.

At the Sessions to-day, Mukkaram Khan, a carter, was sentenced to transportation for life for the murder of another carter, under grave and sudden provocation.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, May 2.

The Hall Line steamer Aston Hall left here on the evening of the 30th ultimo.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Avoca left here this morning.

NAPLES, May 2.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here this afternoon.

LONDON, May 3.

The s. s. Formosa (extra) left here on Saturday, 30th April.

HONGKONG, May 2.

The s. s. Gwalior arrived here yesterday morning.

HONGKONG, May 3.

The s s Thibet left here this afternoon.

SINGAPORE, May 2.

The s. s. Bombay arrived here on the morning of 30th April.

The s. s. Teheran arrived here on the morning of the 1st instant.

COLOMBO, May 3.

The O. L. steamer Austral from Suez has arrived.

The Mail steamer Ormus from Australia has arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, May 2.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firmer. Surats neglected.

F. Good Oomra..... 3 9-16.

The Manchester Market has been firm, small business doing.

2½ Consols	96⅝
3 per cent. Rentes	96
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	103¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	68⅛
4½ per cent. „	68⅝
Bar Silver	39½

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, April 15.

Chancery Lane is a very crowded place. Those who walk up and down its pavements have little time to think of its history and associations. Yet there is no street in London more full of interesting memories. At the present moment, for instance, they have pulled down certain houses on the east side and exposed the house formerly belonging to the Master of the Rolls and the Chapel. These stood, before the houses were pulled down, about a small quadrangle. House, chapel, and quadrangle are all on the site of an old college, built here by Henry III. for the reception of Jewish converts, at a time when a vigorous effort was made to convert all the Jews resident in London. As always happens at such efforts, a certain number came over. One does not know the arguments used with these inquirers or the motives which induced them to become converts. It is, however, suspicious that the king found it necessary to build for them this college or asylum, the *Domus Conversorum*. It looks as if the Jews would have none of them, because they were Christians, nor the Christians, because they were Jews. Here, then, they were planted; one does not know how many there were of them, nor what endowment the king made for the college, nor anything at all about the administration of the place. It was kept up, however, by the admission of occasional new converts for a hundred years. Then, as all the Jews were expelled the country, there could be no more converts to present themselves, and the college was made into a place for the preservation of the Rolls. The old walls of the chapel remain, but the windows have lost their tracery and the roof has been lowered, and it is now quite an ugly little place. Sitting there, however, one may fancy the rows of converted Jews, safe and snug in this harbour of rest, while their brethren are being tortured and burned and harried about outside. A curious congregation. They still have service in the chapel. Bishops Burnet, Butler, and Attenbury have been preachers of the Rolls Chapel, and the late antiquary, Dr. Brewer. Many Masters of Chancery are buried here, among them Sir John Strange—

Here lies an honest lawyer; that is Strange.

They talk of pulling down the Master's house and "building round" the chapel. Pray that they do not pull it down also. And, gentle reader, go to see it while you can. And think of those old converts, Moses and Isaac and Eleazar, crouching in the seats, pale-faced, hollow-eyed, flying from the persecution outside—ashamed, resentful, wrathful, but outwardly submissive, while the monk preaches and thunders. Their own people will know them no longer—they are cast off, they are accursed; and these new people whom they have joined scorn them and loathe them. Hapless coverts! Unfortunate recreants! What did they do in the *Domus Conversorum*? Did they work for a living? Were they fed by the King's bounty? We know nothing; they have left no record; they are all buried under the flagstones of that little quadrangle. And when there were no more converts they turned the place into the Rolls. One pictures, however, the last surviving convert. When the Master of the Rolls came to take possession, and the lawyers flocked in, this last survivor, though he was ninety years old and more, took his staff and joined his own people as the last company of exiled Jews were leaving the port of Dover. They took him in and had pity on him because he was so old, and they all landed in Tangiers, where he lived to the age of a hundred and forty; but towards the end had clean forgotten the forty years or so passed as a Christian convert in the *Domus Conversorum*.

Biarritz is altogether a desirable town in early spring. There is a curving shore with a broad stretch of sand and a cliff, where it has not been cut away for a hotel. There are outlying rocks about which the waves roar and break and boil in white surf. There is an artificial little port about as big as the Cobb at Lyme Regis. On the shore there is a bathing establishment, closed in the winter; on the cliff is a Casino, also closed in the winter. There are half a dozen big hotels; there is a street, or a street and a-half, of shops; that is nearly all. But the air of it—the freshness of it—the sunshine of it—the warmth and brightness and happiness of it, after our long dark winter! No wonder the hotels are full of English people and of Americans, but principally the former. We must still be a very wealthy country, because in spite of depression in land, depression in trade, and depression in stocks, we can still manage to fill all the hotels all round the Mediterranean, and in such outside places as Biarritz, all the winter. Consider. All round the Mediterranean, from Tangiers to Alexandria; in Palestine and Syria; from Constantinople to Athens; from Venice all round to Hyeres and Connes; there are great hotels, all exactly alike, offering the same things to eat, the same wines, the same beds, at the same prices, and all filled with English people all the winter through. We must still be a very, very wealthy people.

Another thing that illustrates our wealth. Among the people at Biarritz were a large number of young men—men well under thirty—with a corresponding number of young ladies. Of the latter one says nothing. But of the former, what are they doing in France in winter? Presumably, they have no profession; they are not in the army; they are not in the navy; they are not in the diplomatic or other service; they are not in any profession; their conversation, indeed, shows that they could not, without a radical change, belong to any profession. What are they doing here, then? Why do they come abroad? It is not for health; they are as strong as Assyrian bulls; they eat, drink, ride, play golf, and, it is said, gamble with assiduity. They may, in their own fashion, flirt; but the poetry of the matter would seem wanting. They are here because they are rich, and because their parents inflict upon them the frightful injustice of allowing them to remain idle. In listening to their conversation as they sat at dinner, one understood the real curse of labour. It is not, you see, that man must work, but that without work man becomes stupid. If one may say so without boasting or arrogance, I have never been thrown much into the society of the unfortunate rich young men who are brought up to do nothing. Their conversation, therefore, was instructive.

You can go to no end of places from Biarritz. There are, specially three small Spanish towns to visit—namely, St. Jean deLux, St. Sebastian, and Fuenterabbia. I have been to all three, so that I am now an experienced and extensive Spanish traveller, prepared to write on Spanish manners, politics and literature. The last of the three is the most charming. There is a little French town close to the frontier; you get out here and you cross by boat over a narrow estuary, and are landed on Spanish soil. Fuenterabbia is an ancient fortress, but the walls are falling to pieces; it is a place once inhabited by Spanish nobles, who built its tall stone houses and carved in front the great shields with the arms of which they were so proud. It is decayed now and almost deserted. The old casle at the end of the street, a splendid place which could be made an ideal winter house with the expenditure of a few thousand pounds, is to be sold for 100,000 francs—£4,000. If I were rich enough I would buy it, and go to live there all the winter. Seaward one looks upon the Atlantic, with the wild waves of the Biscayan Bay; fresh and strong are the breezes that sweep across that Bay; landward the Pyrenees, snow-capped, rise before us in a splendid chain; a magnificent wall to part nation from nation, two hundred and fifty miles long by fifty broad. There is a Peace Compeller for you! There is an Arbitrator! That great wall with only two entrances, one at either end. Now we understand why France and Spain have seldom gone to war. The big wall so prevents.

In the narrow street the women sit at the balconies; below, the men wear the *lerett* cap, with cloaks lined with crimson or blue; one thinks of Don Quixote and of Gil Blas. Yet the place is not really Spanish. The people are Basques, and who the Basques are nobody knows, because nobody talks their language. They are a people with small heads; their faces are long and their noses are very long; they seem quiet and peaceful; in church they have a curious custom; the women occupy the floor of the church; the men sit in balconies—not galleries—but balconies, stuck up round the walls. Concerning the people, I have learned but little. Those who live near the sea all bathe together on a certain night in September; and on St. John's Eve, when the clock begins to strike twelve, they all begin to drink, and he who drinks most before the time has struck, will be most fortunate in the year to come. Be not quick to anger; my temperance friend. Their drink is water.

A village fair in Basqueland. This was a real chance. It took place in a little place a few miles out of Biarritz. It is a village of farmhouses, with one or two villas gathered about a church like an English village. The fair was held in an open field outside the village. At first sight there seemed little to recommend it: a row of booths with tawdry twopenny things exposed for sale; a cottage beside which they had set benches and trestles, where the Arcadians were drinking and getting just a little tipsy—the wine they drank was a light white wine, sour, more like our cider than wine; it was made, the good woman of the house told us, of the grapes of the great vine that climbed up the side of the house. One drank a little with fear and anxiety, but no ill effects happened; it was even refreshing. At first the amusements appeared to consist entirely of walking up and down this row of booths. Presently, however, one became aware of another pastime—a certain game called roulette. There were half-a-dozen roulette tables, at which the rustics were dropping pence with surprising eagerness. Presently they were joined by two profligate Englishmen, one with a gray beard and the other without. He who had no beard began to play *Pair et Impair*—odd and even—with pennies. Prudent man! He neither lost nor won. The greybeard chose a number and stuck to it—forty-eight times running he stuck to that number. The rule of chance should have caused the ball to stop at that number twice at least in forty-eight times. Would you believe it? The ball did not stop there once, and the aged Prodigal went away with the loss of forty-eight pence. "A lesson," says the unflinching moralist, "that will serve him for life." Thank you, Mr. Moralist. One can always depend upon you for the right thing at the right moment.

Tap, tap, tap—tootle, tootle, tootle—as I live it is my old friend Pipe and Tabor, whom I had not seen since the days of Charles the Second. And—can we believe our eyes? One—two—three bears—Pyrenean bears; bears of the first quality, and a monkey—a monkey! Here is luck! They walk in procession down the narrow lane; the bears rolling their sagacious heads. First march Pipe and Tabor. Then come the bears, each with his keeper, and really a more villainous-looking lot than their keepers—a swaggering, rollicking, picturesque lot—I have never seen. Not the kind of men one would like to meet in Cutthroat Lane, or in Robin Hood Valley, or on a mountain path in the lonely Pyrenees. After them the boys, after boys the dogs. All the dogs in Gascony, I believe. Every kind of dog. And all yelping, barking, biting each other; jumping and capering in anticipation of the coming joy. Because, you see they are going to bait those bears. Think with what joy the British bulldog would receive the news that bull-baiting bear-baiting, and badger-drawing were all going to begin again, and you will understand the frantic delight of these dogs of Basqueland. One would have explained to them the immensity of their joy but for ignorance of the Basque tongue. The procession sweeps past. We, follow, expectant. This is quite a return to the good old days.

They have stretched canvas round poles stuck in a circle; that encloses the arena. Entrance, twopence; stand where you please. The bear is chained to a post in the middle. He walks round and round, rolling his head. He is muzzled. The dogs are inside with us, each dog held back by his owner, and all barking like mad. One is let go. He rushes upon the bear, and seizes him by the muzzle, and pulls and tugs. The bear seems to like it as much as the dog. Both pull and tug. It is pull dog, pull bear. When the dog shows signs of exchanging the bear's muzzle for the bear's nose or ear, in which case the bear's paw would let daylight into the interior of the dog, the latter is seized by the keeper and hurled outside. All this time the other dogs are enjoying the performance with frantic delight. Applause, disapproval, encouragement, condemnation, and warning as to the rules of the game, are clearly to be distinguished. One dog after another, and always the bear rolls his head and marches round and round, strong, calm, and contemptuous. Let them bark; let them drag at his muzzle; it pleases them, and it does not hurt him. Not the most elevating sport in the world. Yet not brutal.

A DISCLAIMER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—A report of certain proceedings instituted in the Police Court by our undermentioned client against his two sons appeared in your issue of the 30th April last, under the heading "*The Evils of Polygamy*," a heading which is calculated to cause our very respectable client and his family considerable annoyance. Your reporter should be aware that Parsees never indulge in polygamy. Our client's first wife died many years ago, and he did not marry his present wife until five or six years afterwards. Kindly reassure our client, friends, and acquaintances by inserting this disclaimer in your next issue.—Yours, &c.,

EDGELOW AND GULABCHAND,
Attorneys to Mr. Muncherjee Bomanjee Panthaki.
Bombay, May 3.

THE MUNICIPAL LIST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—What are the President of the Municipality and Captain Walshe going to do in the matter of the Municipal List that, on the motion of the latter, seconded by the former, the Corporation ordered to be prepared more than six months ago? "A Ratepayer" called attention a few days ago to the fact that from that day to this nothing had been heard of it, and as I am as anxious as he is to know whose brothers, cousins, nephews, and uncles are in the enjoyment of civic pay, I would ask the proposer and seconder of the motion if they are content that the whole thing should be hushed up.—Yours, &c.,

ANOTHER RATEPAYER.

I. S. C. *VS.* I. C. S.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—With the rupee dwindling down to the size of a sixpence, any economical suggestions are useful. Here is one? Why not abolish the Civil Service, and recruit the Civil Service appointment from the Staff Corps. There will be a howl at such a sacrilegious proposal, but there is sense in it. All round one sees Staff Corps men acting in civil appointments and doing their duty right well on pay that by the side of the bloated Civil Service salaries are mere pittances; most loyally do they do it. Their worth is recognized by the Government of India, though perhaps they are sneered at elsewhere: why, I know not: both services are of the same English blood. A soldier of twelve years' service would consider himself well paid on the salary of a civilian of eight years, and his work I dare to say from past and current history, and in spite of Lord Clive's dictum that heavy pay alone will draw good men, would be equally good. From Manipur to Cambay is a far cry, but should we have heard of March 24, in 1891, or would it have been necessary to send a soldier-Civilian to the latter place had soldier-Civilians been there in the first instance. Herbert Edwards, Henry Lawrence, and James Outram are still names to conjure with. The native has an idea that soldiers are drawn from a higher social scale than the Civilian. Abolish the latter and substitute the former; you will combine efficiency with economy, and the threatened prohibition of the poppy cultivation will appear of a far more rosy colour than at present.—Yours, &c., NEMO.

The American steamer Conemaugh has taken on board, at New York, 2,000 sacks of flour for the sufferers from the famine in Russia. The Conemaugh went round to Philadelphia, where she will complete her cargo, shipping 3,000 sacks of flour. She will sail for Riga.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

"When I am in Germany I am driven into France, and when I am in France I am driven into Germany." Such is the plaintive cry of a son of Alsace to whom the re-arrangement of the map of Europe at the Treaty of Frankfort has brought grave inconveniences. He elected at the time to become a Frenchman, and afterwards did his military service. Having been imprisoned for a few days for a trifling offence, the authorities, thinking from his name he was a German, took him across the frontier and there left him in accordance with the French law respecting aliens who offend against the law. The ex-soldier brought an action to have his claims to French nationality established, but the wheels of the law in France, as elsewhere, grind slowly, and meanwhile he was due for his annual twenty-eight days' drill as a reservist. The claim was allowed, but on his return to France he was once more popped into prison on a charge of not attending his drills in France at a period when it was felony for him to be found on French soil. Fortunately for him, this little legal joke was not carried very far, and he was promptly acquitted of the charge of desertion.

The model of the Kaiser Wilhelm, the large steamer intended for the "German Floating Exhibition," has been presented to the Reichstag. The vessel has a remarkable appearance. In the centre rises a saloon of elliptic shape, surmounted by a flat cupola in which is a circle of round windows, and at the summit a bronze statue of "Germania" resting on a sword and holding aloft a Mercury's staff. The cupola is richly decorated with bronze girdles and reliefs. The central saloon is intended for a concert hall, and at each end there is a long room ending in a round pavilion with a cupola, the three forming a connected whole. At equal distances from these pavilions are two other smaller rooms with flat domes, crowned with small lantern towers. These rooms are intended for restaurants. The floors of these rooms are considerably lower than the level of the steamer's deck.

A correspondent writes to a London journal:—"A school for the study of electic Buddhism has just been established in Paris under the auspices of Professor de Rosny, the celebrated Oriental philologist. It consists of a limited number of disciples and an unlimited number of associates. The former bind themselves to conform strictly to the principles of the school, and to fulfil the moral obligations imposed; also at the master's decease to accept the position thus vacated if elected thereto. The associates are merely required to adhere to the principles and rules of the school. Addresses will be delivered periodically by the master and by the disciples, the associates being invited to attend. Both disciples and associates contribute an annual sum to the school, according to their means."

A series of afternoon performances, to be called "Afternoon Teas," will be given shortly at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, the management providing an entertainment consisting of tea "and trimmings," as Sam Weller says, which will be served in the course of a "variety show," to which theatrical and music-hall performers will contribute. The idea is taken from the French of the Princesse de Lagnau's "apres midi desetoiles"—the stars, of course, being of the theatrical firmament.

Mr. R. L. Garner is still, apparently, bating no jot of heart or hope in the matter of mastering the language of monkeys. A Simian dictionary appears, however, not to be yet in view, for Mr. Garner's methods are laborious. He is now, he announces, preparing a new series of very novel experiments embracing many sounds of the human voice, of monkeys, birds, machines, and musical instruments. So far he has found no intrinsic difference between the vocal sounds of man and simian. Their voices differ in compass, pitch, and flexion, but not in their "mode of propagation," whatever that may mean. We hardly know whether we are to feel flattered by Mr. Garner's belief that if human speech were divested of "the accretions of social culture and contact," it would not be so unlike the simian speech as popular belief regards it. Notwithstanding the countless centuries of phonetic growth and decay through which the human tongue has passed, there are, according to this gentleman, still fragments of a primitive form of speech which cling to us.

It is a saddening commentary, observes a contemporary, on the limits of human invention that Mr. Ellison, who has done so much to make inaudible sounds audible is afflicted with an incurable deafness. Mr. Poulteney Bigelow, a contributor to the *Speaker*, asked him if the inventor who has brought the telephone so near to perfection could not do something for his own hearing. "Easily, if the drum was sound," was his answer. "When I was a boy," he continued, "I sold peanuts and newspapers on the railway trains. One day a baggage porter lifted me from the ground by my ears—the membranes snapped, and that is how I became deaf."

The Parliamentary return as to pauperism in England and Wales during February last states that, notwithstanding the increase of population, the number of paupers in receipt of relief was smaller than in the same month of the preceding thirty-five years—1877 and 1891 excepted. In the last week of the month the proportion of paupers to population, 24·0 per 1,000 was identical with the corresponding week of 1891, and below that of the same week in any of the years 1857-90. In the metropolis the numbers for the month fell below those of twenty-five of the thirty-five years, 1857-91, while the proportion—232 per 1,000—was smaller than in any year, save 1891, when it was 2·29 per 1,000 of population. Generally there was increased pauperism in the Metropolitan Eastern, North-Western, and Nothern divisions of England and Wales as compared with 1891, and for the whole country the figures of the respective weeks of the month, when contrasted with those of the preceding year, show a decrease of 0·6 per cent. in the first and increases of 0·5, 0·8, and 0·9 per cent. in the succeeding weeks respectively.

President Carnot, accompanied by M. de Laboumaye, late French Ambassador at St. Petersburg, and by his aides-de-camp, General Brugere and Colonel Dalstein, went the other day to the Grevin Museum to inaugurate a panoramic picture, representing the visit of the Czar to the French flagship Marengo in Cronstadt waters last summer. M. Carnot then proceeded to the establishment of M. Auger, a well-known goldsmith, where he inspected the genealogical tree of the Russian Imperial family in silver and enamel, studded with jewels, a testimonial of sympathy with the Emperor, which has been subscribed for by French supporters of the Russian Alliance, and which his Majesty has consented to accept. The committee of subscribers informed M. Carnot that this is the first time that a Russian Emperor has deigned to receive a tribute from private individuals. M. Carnot remarked:—"This is not only a great honour done us by his Majesty, but also a proof of his friendship for us."

A day or two ago four gentlemen from Oxford, walking from Kirkhampton, tried to ascend the cliffs at a point to the south of Mr. Hawker's Hut, and had a perilious adventure. Novices on the Cornish coast, they took a direction which no native would have tried, and one of the party found himself on a dangerous ledge about 2 ft. wide, and about 250 ft. from the top, with no possible path above him, and the sea cutting him off below. There he hung on for more than two hours, afraid to move hand or foot. One of his friends having reached the top, communicated with the vicarage, and William Oke, in the employ of the Vicar, at the risk of his own life, was let down with a rope, which he attached to the unfortunate climber who was then drawn up in safety. The whole party gratefully acknowledged their deliverance, and learnt a useful lesson as to the need of careful choice of paths when cliff-climbing.

Otter-hunting, which flourishes in Devonshire more than in any other county in England, commences its legitimate season at the end of this month. One of the first meets of Mr. Cheriton's hounds, one of the three best packs in the county, will be at Creedy Bridge.

Mr. Bigelow is able to give some interesting particulars of Mr. Edison's latest researches as noted during a recent visit to the inventor's house. Mr. Edison does not despair of being one day able to frighten microbes out of our lungs with electric currents and undercurrents, for it is known that besides requiring a certain condition of external surroundings they are extremely sensitive, and therefore easily affected. Mr. Bigelow describes Mr. Edison's storehouse of materials as comprising "samples of every substance ever used or likely to be used by man," which have been gathered together at a cost of about forty thousand pounds. As an example of the practical utility of these extensive resources, it is noted that before the right carbon for the incandescent lamp was discovered, it proved necessary to experimet with a large number of substances; until the thing wanted was found in bamboo from North Japan. Mr. Edison declares that when he wants young men to train as assistants, he finds his best material, not in "college bred" young gentlemen, but in the ragged boys of New York, who are "quick-witted, anxious to move up, and will do anything to get along." "The best stuff I have here," he said, "is pure American"—meaning lads with two generations of American training behind them.

In the French Senate the new law affecting the status of medical men has, after long discussions, at length passed the Committee stage. Since the time of the last legislation on the subject there have been loud complaints from certain druggists that they were no longer allowed to prescribe simple remedies to poor people. M. Xavier Blanc, who constituted himself the champion of these druggists, urged that in many small villages where there is no doctor people are not allowed the assistance of the only man who has any knowledge at all of medicine. The argument seems to have carried conviction in the minds of a good many Senators for an amendment in that sense was rejected only on the ground that if a druggist were to go out visiting patients his apprentice or some member of his family would meanwhile have to dispense drugs. Some modification has been made in the law by one of the clauses. It is no longer absolutely forbidden for an unqualified person to practice certain branches of medicine. They must not practice "habitually," but they may do in cases of "certified urgency."

A new and a cogent plea for vegetarianism has been put forth by Mr. Alexander Kilgour, a member of the Sheffield Vegetarian Society. This gentleman declares that the change from animal to vegetable diet has relieved him of acute and almost chronic toothache and neuralgia. Formerly it was his frequent experience to pace his bedroom racked with such maddening toothache as caused him to wish that the day was night and the night day. But he had been a vegetarian four years, and toothache disappeared with his discarded fish, flesh, and fowl. Similar testimony was given by Mr. Harrison, vice-chairman of the Manchester Vegeterian Society. This gentleman stated that twenty years ago he suffered from chronic bronchitis. He frequently stood coughing in the street for five or six minutes together, a bowed, broken old man, pitied by all who saw him. But since he gave up meat these afflictions have disappeared, and now after fifteen years of vegetarianism he finds himself in vigour of body and mind a much younger man than before.

It is well known that in France there is a duty on bill-posters' advertisements, special stamps having to be affixed to them and cancelled by being printed upon. Public announcements are excepted. The question has arisen, do announcements of religious ceremonies, sermons, &c., come within the designation of public announcements? The decision of the authorities is in the negative. It is true that religious announcements are expressly authorised under the Concordat, but these do not come, says the Director-General of Stamp Duties, within the definition of Government publications. They are issued, it is argued, in the interests of a section of the public, and not of the public at large. In future, therefore, the clergy will have to pay the tax.

The company of the Hungarian National Theatre which is a Government institution, will give performances in the theatre during May. Some of the extreme Magyar members of the Reichstag who oppose every attempt at friendly relations with Vienna, the capital of the Empire, regard this as a violation of the national and political independence of Hungary, and have, therefore, addressed an interpellation to the Minister of the Interior, asking why he gave his permission. They thought that the Hungarian National Theatre should not be treated as a provincial Austrian theatre, but should appear as a national institution of an independent Power. The company should not be allowed to play any but national Hungarian pieces. They add that should there be a deficit as the result of the performances, it should certainly not be defrayed by the Hungarian State.

In his Hamburg organ Prince Bismarck has expressed his thanks for the congratulations offered him on his birthday as follows: "This year on my birthday I received a greater number of congratulation and presents than on former ones. The warmer the sympathy which is expressed in them, and which I enjoy amongst a great number of my countrymen in the Empire and in distant countries, the more I am oppressed by the fact that I and my family are incapable of giving sufficient expression to our feelings of gratitude to each of my friends. The recognitions which were accorded me on the 1st of April in many parts of Germany, and wherever Germans reside, by public fetes, also please and honour me; but they also increase my great debt of thanks for so much love. It makes me happy when, on the eve of my life, as I look back at its work and struggles, I can say that I have, it is true, gained many an unreconciled adversary, but in my native country many friends also; amongst whom the warm ones are more numerous than the lukewarm. I heartily thank all who, on my entering into a new year, have by their manifestations of sympathy strengthened me in this pleasant consciousness."

James Kennedy, the "human ostrich" of New York, lies at death's door in a hospital in that city. A human ostrich is a person who for the presumed edification of others swallows quantities of nails, tin-tacks, and pieces of broken crokery-ware and flint glass. The other day Kennedy surpassed himself by swallowing quite a pound of these materials, but the indigestion which followed has very nearly killed him. The operation of laparotomy had to be performed by the surgeons, but it is not surprising to hear that they have little hope of saving his life. Kennedy, it appears, has been engaged in his strange profession ever since the age of thirteen. He is now twenty-one. But who are the people who encourage these dangerous experiments?

The authorities in Paris, accepting the gaming propensity of the populace as in great degree an unavoidable nuisance have hit on the plan of taxing gambling stakes for the benefit of the "Assistance Publique." So successful has the scheme proved that a sum of £28,000 derived from this source has just been applied to the purpose of constructing a new Consumption Hospital near Paris, while a surplus of some £4,000 has been devoted partly to like institutions and partly to the furtherance of the revaccination campaign under the auspices of the Paris Academy of Medicine.

Nobody seems to have realised how very possible it is that Mrs. Montagu may one day be Duchess of Manchester, writes *Woman*. Yet this eventuality is by no means remote. The present Duke is in very bad health. Should anything happen to him and his only son, Lord Robert Montagu, the father-in-law of the prisoner would succeed to the title, and in the ordinary course of nature Mrs. Montagu would eventually become Duchess of Manchester.

Mr. Baird, who is widely known as "Mr. Abington," has, it is said, given Lord Gerard £80,000 for the Moulton Paddocks estate, near Newmarket. This property was purchased from Mr. Fryer only a few years ago by Lord Gerard, who has since expended a fortune in building a very fine and a most comfortable new house, in improving the gardens and grounds, and in laying down extensive grass paddocks, and it has been made quite an ideal place for the breeding of thoroughbreds.

THE RENEWED FALL IN THE GOLD PRICE OF SILVER.

No serious person practically engaged in industrial commercial, or financial operations can deny the extreme gravity of the situation brought about by the continued decline in the gold price of silver and the violent fluctuations in the Eastern exchanges which have accompanied it. Early in the current year we pointed out that under existing conditions an American syndicate could by shipping £50,000 worth of silver to London at a given moment involve all British shippers to the East (or the banks financing their shipment) in loss, break down the gold prices of Lancashire yarns and piece-goods, create a huge loss to the Indian Exchequer, and stop the flow of capital to India. We purposely mentioned the sum named in order to avoid the appearance of exaggeration in regard to the comparative insignificance of the operation capable of producing such stupendous and far-reaching consequences. A correspondent, quoting actual facts, since shown that we allowed a margin more than ten times greater than was necessary. A sale of less than £5,000 worth of silver in New York on the day following the blocking of the new Bland Bill adversely affected the new Indian Budget estimates to the extent of £1,000,000, immediately depreciated the securities held by investors in loans for the development of India to the extent of £1,250,000, paralysed the whole of our huge export trade to the East and also the export trade from India, and caused commercial and industrial loss of simply incalculable magnitude. Nor does this statement fully reveal the disproportion between the cause and the effect. If we assume—and the question is one of possibilities as well as of actualities—that the sale in question was a deliberately planned "bear" operation, then the mere temporary sacrifice of £150, the difference between the cost of the silver bought one day and the amount for which it was sold on the next, was sufficient to produce the results described. Nor can this incident be regarded as a merely occasional possibility. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce has rightly declared that under existing conditions no finality to such fluctuations and decline can be seen. Looking forward to merchants importing produce from the East, no merchant sending goods thither, no banker who may take over the risks, no Lancashire manufacturer dependant on the merchants' offers can feel sure of his ground for the space of twenty-four hours. Nor are the evils limitted to those engaged in trade with silver-money countries. The break down of so important a part of the commercial machinery of the world necessarily throws all the rest out of tear. Moreover, one of the most well-marked phenomena of this monetary disruption is the fact that every fall in the gold price of silver tends to produce an equivalent fall in the gold price of all other commodities. We have, therefore, to look forward to an endless disturbance of values, without any possibility of an equivalent adjustment of the huge burden of fixed charges.

Such a condition of things may well be spoken of as intolerable. That it is unsound and dangerous cannot be disputed and that it constitutes a serious barrier to true economic progress is equally apparent. What, then, is the remedy? Before any trustworthy answer can be given to that question the causes of the disease must be understood, and in order to perceive these we must recognise that the two precious metals accumulated and used as money for ages past constitute a case by themselves. Much confusion has arisen in the public mind in consequence of the tendency to reason from assumed analogies between gold and silver and other commodities. There can be no sound reasoning from general doctrines in regard to a unique problem. In the exact statistics and conditions of the particular case can we alone discover trustworthy materials for our guidance. Now, with regard to the conflicting theories on the subject, it must be said on the side of the bimetallists that throughout they have never swerved from their declaration that the sole cause of the so-called depreciation of silver, or, to speak more accurately, the decline in the gold price of the white metal—for in terms of other commodities than gold silver has not depreciated,—has been the closing of the Mints to its free coinage in a given ratio to gold. They predicted the decline before even the demonetisation was an accomplished fact, and they also predicted the endless disturbance of values, the bankruptcy of the debtor nations, the revival of strikes and Protectionism, and the struggle for metallic reserve which produces such extreme uncertainty in the money market and threatens British credit. The late Bishop of Manchester said that when science could predict he believed in it. If for no other reason, the bimetallists are entitled to respect and their arguments to unprejudiced attention. On the other hand, their opponents, who may for convenience be styled the monometallists, have varied their explanations of the decline. At first it was attributed to the German sales of demonetised thalers. The sales were stopped but the decline went on. Then it was said to be due to the increased production from the Nevada mines. The Bland Act of 1878 was passed, providing for the coinage of a quantity of silver more than equal to the increase in the supply which was thus absolutely taken off the market. At the same time the absorption of silver in the East was very greatly increased and the consumption in the arts and manufactures also enormously expanded, yet the gold price continued to fall. In 1890 the quantity of the metal annually taken by the American Treasury was increased more than two and a-half times—from about 20,000,000 ounces to 50,000,000 ounces, or about the total output of the American silver mines,—yet the gold price has since fallen to a lower point than ever. It is true that the output from the world's mines has also increased meanwhile—in itself an anomaly, for, according to the theory of the monometallists, a decline of price ought long since to have arrested production. But, as we lately pointed out, if the increase in the average annual Eastern demand be added to the increase in the American Treasury demand, to say nothing of the increased consumption in the arts, the balance of available new supply appears to be little more than half what it was during the period immediately preceding the closing of the Mints, when the price in London did not vary more than a fraction of a penny above or below five shillings an ounce. The explanation now offered is that it is the apprehension that the silver accumulated by the American Treasury may "break loose" and flood the market that depresses the price. But, in the first place, the possibility of something happening some years hence does not affect an immediate market for a commodity. No prediction of a monster crop of cotton in 1900 would depress the cotton market of to-day if the present supply were small. And, in the second place, no actual dealer in the metal either in the United States or elsewhere has any such fear. If things go on as they are going on now, it is conceivable that the Americans may suspend their Treasury purchases sooner or later. But the silver they have so far accumulated has become an integral part of the circulation of the country. To a very large extent it has merely replaced paper currency which has been extinguished in the process of paying off the debt, and, for the rest, it has no more than supplied the expanding monetary demand of a rapidly increasing population spread over a vast area which is being industrially developed at an unprecedented rate. The old countries of the Latin Union have kept in circulation for nearly twenty years since the closing of the Mints a far larger volume of silver or of notes against which silver is held in a fixed ratio to gold than the whole volume of the silver element in the American currency and with a higher currency average per head of population. There is therefore no danger of the United States currency proving redundant for some time to come.

Now those persons who have allowed their attention to be fixed on the production from the mines and the operations of the American Government have strangely overlooked the fact that in the case of countries like India with a silver currency not rated to gold the exchanges and the price of silver necessarily react on each other, and that this circumstance may fully account for the continued decline. What is it that keeps the exchanges relatively steady between countries with a common legal-tender metal? Simply the fact that the remitter has always the alternative of sending the metal with which he buys bills, instead of the bills themselves. The metal being permanently legal tender at a fixed price in both countries, the possible loss in sending it is practically limited to the cost of shipping and insurance—a small percentage,—and the fluctuations in exchange are confined by the option within the same limits. Between India and London there is no such fixed specie point. We know that within a few months many millions of gold may be sent from New York to London—and in considering this phase of the matter we have only to do with the gross movement one way at a particular time—in rectification of the exchange. The Indian balances may easily vary to a much greater extent than those between New York and London. But let us be moderate. At the present moment it is currently reported that about £3,000,000 sterling of Lancashire capital is waiting to be brought from India. What would be the effect on its monetary value if this sum were brought in silver—say about 20,000,000 ounces—to London? Though as a specie movement in settlement of a balance of trade it would be relatively insignificant. The loss would be prohibitive because it would not come like gold as legal-tender money, but only as a commodity for sale to the silversmiths. The same

argument applies to all countries with and exclusively silver currency. Potentially, therefore, the silver money of these countries presses on the London silver market. Now, the total quantity of such "free" silver, exclusive of the silver rated to gold on the Continent and in America, is upwards of 1,500,000,000 ounces, in comparison with which an increase or decrease of a few million ounces in the production from the mines or in the actually existing stock of 3,000,000 ounces in New York does not deserve mention. Under existing conditions India might just as well have an inconvertible paper currency, so far as exchange goes. Let us now look at the proposed remedies. The London papers which have been most conspicuous in their opposition to the bimetallists say that the American and other Governments must allow silver to fall to "its natural level." We in Lancashire, who sell our goods for rupees, can imagine what that implies. But how under the conditions described can we even conceive of a "natural level" for silver, any more than for the paper dollar of Argentina? Another proposed remedy is the gold standard for India with a limitation of the silver coinage as a mere token currency. Apart from the obvious limitation of the natural expansiveness of Indian trade, this would handicap the dependency in competition with other silver-using countries, and would still further appreciate the value of gold. It would be well to pause before decreeing that the producing and distributing classes in India and at home and the struggling debtor nations shall be condemned to pay their already sufficiently heavy fixed charges and all future contracts in a constantly appreciating metal. Lastly, there is the bimetallic remedy, the opening of the Mints of the world to the free coinage of both metals in an accepted ratio. The objection advanced against this solution is the assertion that it would give silver an "artificial" value. Sir Louis Mallet, the most approved disciple of Cobden, failed to see how free competition between two metals in the discharge of the function of legal tender could give either an artificial value; and it is a logical deduction that if any artificial value could result from such a competition a much greater artificiality must result from the limitation of the function, as a monopoly, to gold. One thing seems certain: it is not the producers or distributors of commodities who gain by the supremacy of gold.—*Manchester Guardian.*

A ZOROASTRIAN SACRED BOOK.*

THE publication of the sixth volume of the Dinkard, with its translation into Guzerati and English by Dustoor Peshotan Sanjana of Bombay, marks another stage in the rather slow progress of the work towards completion. The work ought to possess special interest for the Parsees, containing as it does a copious and interesting summary of the noble teachings and precepts of their ancient faith, its philosophic and legendary lore, its theology and traditions, but written in a language not understanded of the people; it was for them till now a sealed book. Thanks, however, to the energy and industry of the learned Dustoor, coupled with the liberality of the Trustees of the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Translation Fund, the work will now be accessible to European scholars and to the editor's countrymen alike. Its great importance as a work of unique merit, hallowed by antiquity and dealing with problems which have exercised the minds and baffled the ingenuity of some of the greatest thinkers of the world, will, however, be best appreciated by the European savants whose loving devotion to the cause of the sacred faiths of the East puts to shame the ignorance and apathy of the professors of those faiths. The present volume fully sustains the reputation of the earlier issues for careful editing, marked by critical acumen and deep research. It deals with some problems of life which will continue to have abiding interest for mankind so long as the human race endures, *e. g.*, the spiritual powers in man and their functions, the struggle between good and evil, the immortality of the soul, a future state of rewards and punishments, the resurrection "man, why, whence, and whither." The inherent difficulty of the Pehlvi language, no less than the great ambiguity of its characters and their susceptibility to various readings, must necessarily leave room for divergence of opinion among scholars and critics as to the interpretation of some of the passages in this work, but on the whole the reading of the Pehlvi text in this volume is marked by great accuracy, and the English and Guzerati translations, which are an important and useful feature of the work, are clear and concise. The learned Dustoor deserves to be congratulated on having successfully grappled with this difficult and intricate work. But the necessarily slow progress of the work must occasion impatience and disappointment.

In a review on this volume published in the January number of the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society* we notice the following remarks made by an eminent authority on the subject, Dr. E. W. West, who has translated some Pehlvi texts for the *Sacred Books of the East*, edited by Professor Max Müller:—"In preparing his edition of this Pehlvi work Dustoor Dr. Peshotan has had to provide not only for European scholars, but also for his own countrymen. He publishes the original Pehlvi text required by both parties, with an English translation for Europeans, and a Pazand transliteration, a Gujerati translation, and a glossary of a few of the Pehlvi words for his own countrymen. His last two volumes contain a marked improvement, as compared with the preceding four, owing to the English translation being no longer a mere translation of the Gujerati, but being made direct from the Pehlvi. . . . . This improvement has been carried out by the editor's son with great success, considering the difficulty of the task."

The six volumes which have already been issued do not exhaust even the third book, the first of the seven books of the work now extant. The first volume was published so far back as 1874, and at this rate of progress the present generation of scholars may well despair of witnessing the conclusion of the learned Dustoor's labours. It is to be hoped it may be possible even with the undoubted difficulties of the task to expedite the work so as to accomplish it within a measurable distance of time.

* The Dinkard—the original Pehlvi Text with translations into Guzerati and English and Glossary of Select Terms. Vol. VI. by Peshotan Dustoor Beheramji Sanjana.—Chaptar Askara Press, 1891.

INDIAN PATENTS.

AN application in respect of the undermentioned invention has been filed in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—A. A. Lacey, of 116, Ripon Street, Calcutta, for pressing into bales jute, hemp, hay, grass, bark, and other materials.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay and the Chief Commissioner of Burma:—

George Goodlet, of Colebrook Street, East Brunswick, in the Colony of Victoria, Engineer for improvements in machinery for compressing and accumulating air and water. William Benjamin Walters, of Otago, in the Colony of New Zealand, Engineer, for an improved pneumatic churn. Edward Lennon Cantwell, Civil Engineer of the Town of Calcutta, for an improved and economical method or system for pulling punkahs and for appliance connected therewith. Walter Charles Church of No. 6, Trinity Square, Brixton, in the County of Surrey, England, Engineer, for improvements in slide valves for steam and other fluid pressure engines. Charles James Hislop Warden, Professor of Chemistry in the Medical College, Calcutta, Bengal, and William Alfred Billings, a retired Government servant, resident in the City of Meerut in the North-Western Provinces of British India, for an invention entitled the "Normal Service Meat Ration." Pierre Faure, commonly known as Pierre Paulin Faure, of 5 Place du Champ de Foire Limoge, France. Engineer, for an improvement machine for decorticating ramee and other textile plants. The Kerosine Company, Limited, of 3, Crown Court, Old Broad Street, and the Tank Storage and Carriage Company, Limited, of 26, Great Saint Helens, both in the City of London, for new or improved method of, and apparatus for, distilling liquid hydro-carbons. William Hunt Sinclair Marriott, Assistant, Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, and part proprietor of the firm of Hunt Sinclair and Co., at Cawnpore, for an improved pack saddle to be known as the "Allen Marriott Improved Pack Saddle." Francis Thomas Vine, Clerk in Holy Orders, of Eastington Rectory, near Stonehouse, in the County of Gloucester, England, for improvements in oil burning lamps.

THE Comte and Comtesse de Paris, who have been residing in Spain during the last four months, return to England early next month, and will stay at Stowe until they go to Scotland for the shooting season. The Queen has promised to pay a strictly private visit.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 30.

Forjett, Lt-Col, 21st Bo I, off leave, from Panchgunny.

MAY 1.

Morris, Lt, Ms, R A, on leave, from Aurungabad.

MAY 2.

Lyster, Major, 14th Bo Infy, on leave, from Deesa.

DEPARTURE.—MAY 3.

Hayman, Surgn-Capt, Bo, Medical Staff, from leave, to Kashmir.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 4th May, 1892.

Leave of absence for 3 months from the 3rd instant has been granted to Corpl. J. J. Marsland.

By order,
(Sd.) H. W. BARROW, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, April 30.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL.

The services of the undermentioned officers of the Bengal Establishment are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal:—

Surgn-Captains F A Rogers, F P Maynard, M B, and W J Buchanan M B.

Surgn-Col J Richardson, M B, Inspr-Genl of Civil Hospitals, N-W Provinces and Oudh, is granted privilege leave for three months.

Surgn-Col J G Pilcher, Administrative Medical Officer and Sanitary Commissioner, Central Provinces, is appointed to officiate as Inspr-Genl of Civil Hospitals, N-W Provinces and Oudh, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Surgn-Col J Richardson.

The services of Surgn-Capt H E Banatvala, Bengal Estabt, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

Surgn-Capt A W D Leahy, is appointed to officiate as Professor of Midwifery, Medical College, and Obstetric Physician, Eden Hospital, Calcutta, during the absence, on furlough, of Surgn-Major C H Joubert, or until farther orders, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge from Surgn-Major A J Willcocks, proceeding on furlough.

JUDICIAL.

The services of Capt A D Eariquez, Cantonment Magte, Agra, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

SURVEYS.

Mr J S Pemberton, Surveyor, 1st grade, is appointed to be an Assist Supt of the 2nd grade in the Survey of India Department.

FORESTS.

The services of Mr A F Broun, Depy Consvr of Forests, Burma, are placed permanently at the disposal of the Govt of Ceylon.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Capt E E Robertson, I S C, Sqdn Commdr, 1st Regt, Central India Horse, is appointed to be Political Assist at Goona.

Mr Balkrishna Kasinath Joshi, Clerk of Court to the Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is appointed to be an Attache to the Resident at Hyderabad, with effect from the date of assuming charge, vice Kumar Shri Harbhamji Rawaji, promoted to the grade Assist Commissioner.

Capt C A Kemball, I S C, Political Assist of the 1st class, sub pro tem is posted as Assist Commr of Thal-Chotiali and Assist Political Agent for Loralai and the Railway District.

Lieut F G Beville, I S C, Offg Political Assist of the 3rd class, is posted as First Assist to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

The following temporary officiating appointments are made in the Erinpura Irregular Force: Lieut-Col P W Smith on leave out of India, and pending the arrival of Lieut-Col C Ransford; Capt R A Cole, I S C, Sqdn Commdr and 2nd-in-Command to officiate as Comdt; and Lieut F T C Hughes, I S C, Wing Officer and Adjt, to officiate as Sqdn Commdr and 2nd-in-Command, in addition to his other duties.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr Leopold Hancock Baillie Tucker as acting Consul for the Netherlands, at Akyab, during the absence of Mr Michael Halliday.

Lieut J Ramsay, I S C, Offg Political Agent of the 3rd class, is posted as First Assistant to the Govr-Genl's Agent in Central India.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Mr R N Ray is appointed to officiate as Deputy Comptroller-General.

Mr W D F Cowley is posted as Assistant Comptroller-General in charge of Paper Currency, Calcutta.

Mr A Newmarch, Probationer, is granted privilege leave for three months.

Mr J W Pringle Supt in the office of the Comptroller and Auditor-General, is appointed to officiate as Superannuerary Chief Supt in the office of the Comptroller of India Treasuries.

The following promotions and reversions of officers of the Account Department are notified:—

With effect from the 10th March, 1892, Mr E Lawrence to officiate in Class II and R. E. Hamilton to officiate in class III of Accountants-General; Mr T H S Biddulph to officiate in Class I; Mr W H Dobbie to officiate in Class II; Mr H J Brereton to officiate in Class III; Mr L E Pritchard to officiate in Class IV; Mr W J Williamson to officiate in Class V; and Mr U L Majumdar to officiate in Class VI of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 16th March, 1891, Mr W H Dobbie to revert to Class III; Mr H J Brereton to revert to Class IV; Mr L E Pritchard to officiate in Class V instead of in Class IV; Mr W J Williamson to officiate in Class VI instead of in Class V of the Enrolled List; and Mr U L Majumdar to revert to the Class of Probationers.

With effect from the 19th March 1892,—Mr M N Bhattacharya to revert to Class V, and Mr V C Scott-O'Connor to officiate in Class VI instead of in Class V of the Enrolled List; and Mr H G Tomkins to revert to the Class of Probationers.

With effect from the 24th March 1892,—Mr W H Dobbie to officiate in Class II; Mr H J Brereton to officiate in Class III; Mr M N Bhattacharya to officiate in Class IV; Mr V C Scott-O'Connor to officiate in Class V; and Mr H G Tomkins to officiate in Class VI of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 27th March 1891,—Mr R C Chapman to officiate in Class III; Mr L E Pritchard to officiate in Class IV; and Mr W J Williamson to officiate in Class V of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 30th March, 1892,—Mr A F Cox to officiate in Class I of Accountants-General.

With effect from the 1st April 1892,—Mr R E Hamilton to officiate in Class II, and Mr J C E Branson to officiate in Class III of Accounts-General; Messrs F G Harrison and G H R Hart to officiate in Class IV; Messrs H S Groves and C E Crawley to officiate in Class II; Mr H Oung to officiate in Class III; Messrs J A Robertson and K B Wagle to officiate Class IV; Messrs Chuni Lal and H G Tomkins to officiate in Class V; and Mr U L Majumdar to officiate in Class VI of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 19th March, 1892,—Mr G D Pudumjee to officiate in Class III of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 10th March, 1892,—Mr. H G Warburton is appointed sub pro tem to Class III of the Enrolled List.

The following substantive promotions are made, with effect from the 1st April, 1892:—Mr R E Hamilton to Class I; Mr T H S Biddulph to Class II; Mr H S Groves to Class III; Moung Hla Oung to Class IV; Mr L E Pritchard to Class V; and Mr A Newmarch to Class VI of the Enrolled List.

APPOINTMENTS.

Col H G Waterfield, I S C, Comdt, 45th (Rattray's Sikh) Regt of Bengal Infantry, to be a Col on the Staff, vice Col F Lance, C B, appointed to the command of a district of the second class.

DISTRICT STAFF.

Col F Lance, C B, I S C, Col on the Staff to command a district of the second class, with the temporary rank of Brgdr-Genl, vice Major-Genl Sir W S A Lockhart, K C B, C S I, Bengal Infantry, appointed to the command of a district of the first class.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

1st Lancers—Lieut C E E F K Macquoid, Wing Officer, 3rd Infantry, and offg Sqdn Officer, to be Sqdn Officer to complete the establishment.

3rd Infantry—Second-Lieut E N Davis, offg Wing Officer, on probation, to be Wing Officer, on probation, vice Lieut Macquoid, transferred to the 1st Lancers.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

The tenure of the appointments of Capt K S Dunsterville, R A Ordnance Officer, 2nd class, and Capt L G Watkins, R A, Ordnance Dept in India, are extended to the 25th March 1893 and 5th Sept 1896 respectively.

Capt J D H Waller, R A, Ordnance Officer, 3rd class, offg 2nd class, to be Ordnance Officer, 2nd class; and Capt E S Brooke, R A, Ordnance Officer, 3rd class (on leave), to be Ordnance Officer, 3rd class.

Capt M W S Pasley, R A, officiating Ordnance Officer, 4th class, is confirmed in that class,—with effect from the 7th April, 1892, vice Col G Swinley, R A, Ordnance Officer, 2nd class, who has been appointed a Colonel on the Staff.

STAFF CORPS.

Second-Lieut W D Turner, R Fusiliers, offg Wing Officer 2nd Battn, 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Gurkha (Rifle) Regt (The Sirmoor Rifles), having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps.

Second-Lieut Turner will rank as Lieut in the Indian Staff Corps subject to her Majesty's approval.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India:—Col H de P Rennick, I S C, Depy Commr, 2nd class, Hyderabad, (p at for two years; Capt and Brevet-Major H Mansfield, I S C, Assist Commissary-Genl, 3rd class, (m c) for nine months; and Capt G S M'D Elliot, R E, Assist Engr, 1st grade, offg Depy Consulting Engr to Govt of India for Railways, Central Division, P W D, (m c) for seven months.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off the strength of the ship sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—Lieut A Andrew, I S C, Sqdn Officer, 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, for one year.

Lieut Col C Cunningham, R E, Chf Engr, 1st grade, M W D, is granted leave in and out of India, (p. a.) for eight months, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps.

Capt H L Gustance, I S C, Wing Officer, 38th (Sikh) Regt of Bengal Infantry, has been granted by the Secy of State for India an extension of leave (m.c.)

Col P H F Harris, C B, I S C, is permitted to reside out of India.

Mr E J Firth, Depy Examiner, 2nd grade, Military Accounts Dept, is permitted to retire from the service.

The following promotions are made, subject to her Majesty's approval:—Staff Corps—Major to be Lieut-Col—R S Simpson. Captains to be Majors—B M Allen and P A Buckland. Lieuts to be Captains—R E Grimston, M A Tighe, W E Wimble, H F Holland, J T Evatt, L C Fryer, H E Bolleau, F C Logan-Home, F J H Barton, B A Johnstone, G W S Hawks, C L M Rich, C Davis, C H Clements, and G H Turner.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn-Majors who have completed twenty years' full pay service to be Surgn-Lieut-Cols:—A Crombie, M D, W R Murphy, D S O, C H Joubert, M B, E G Russell M B, J Scully, G C Hall, A S Reid, M B, W A D Fasken, M D, E Lawrie, M B, J Wilson, M B, E Mulvany, J M Zorab, M B, R L Dutt, M D, J T B Bookery, A Macgregor, J Young, M B, J Duke, J McConaghey, M D, E Palmer, A H Williams, M B, R A K Holmes, M D, and J E C Ferri.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

Bengal.

Hony Lieut and Depy Assist Commissary A Paterson to be Assist Commissary, with effect from the 9th Nov, 1891, vice Hony Lieut and Assist Commissary C Mudget promoted to the rank of Depy Commissary in G G O No 207 of 1892.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay.

Sub-Condr F Ford, Assist Overseer, Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Kirki, to be Conductor, seconded; Sub-Conductor J Sommerville to be Conductor; and Store-Sergt R Walmsley to Sub-Condr, with effect from the 12th Oct, 1891, vice Condr W Kennedy, transferred to the pension establishment.

Sub-Condr J Arber (on furlough) to be Condr and Store-Sergt J Pike to be Sub-Condr, with effect from the 26th Oct, 1891, vice Condr A Boyce, transferred to the pension establishment.

Sub-Condr J Froggatt, Assist Overseer, Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Kirki, to be Condr, seconded; Sub-Condr A Whiten to be Condr; and Store-Sergt A W Underwood to be Sub-Condr, vice Condr James Head, transferred to the pension establishment.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Nagpur Vol Rifle Corps—Mr F W Dillon to the Second-Lieut to complete the establishment.

1st Punjab Vol Rifle Corps—Mr A Williams to be Second-Lieut vice Gillon, transferred to the Supernumerary List.

Administrative Battn, Presidency Volunteers—Lieut D C M Parry, East Kent Regt to be Adjt, vice Capt H R Blyth, transferred to the Burma State Railway Volunteer Corps.

Rangoon Vol Artillery—Second-Lieut W S Paterson to be Lieut to complete the establishment.

Cossipore Artillery Volunteers—Second-Lieut J Hay to be Lieut, vice Lindsay, transferred to the Supernumerary List.

Cawnpore Vol Rifle Corps—Lieut F J B Campbell Capt, I S C, to be Capt, vice Hardy, transferred to the Supernumerary List.

3rd E N-W Railway Vol Rifle Corps—Second-Lieut F Runciman to be Lieut, with effect from the 15th Nov 1891, vice Thelwall, promoted; 2nd Second-Lieut A W Bright to be Lieut, vice Corbet, appointed Quarter-Master.

Nagpur Vol Rifle Corps—Lieut J W C Fraser resigns his commission.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Col E D O Twemlow, R E, is appointed to the M W D as an Ex Engr.

Col E D O Twemlow, RE, Ex Engr, 1st grade, is promoted to the rank of Suptg Engr.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Capt B P Creagh, R I M, offg Presidency Port Officer, Madras, on being relieved by Capt H A Street, R I M, is appointed to officiate as Port Officer, Bombay, vice Capt M Bean, R I M.

Capt R D P Jones, R I M, Assist Port Officer, Bombay, will officiate as Port Officer, Bombay, until relieved by Capt Creagh.

Capt W Chandler, R I M, to officiate as Staff Officer, Kidderpore Dockyard, vice Capt W M Edwards, R I M.

Capt H S Black, R I M, is appointed to officiate as Port Officer, Aden, vice Capt E Bishop, R I M, proceeding on leave.

Mr T Anderson, Chief Engr, R I M, and Inspr of Machinery, Kidderpore Dockyard, is appointed Inspr of Machinery, Bombay Dockyard, vice Mr W Barrett, R I M.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr W R Gilbert, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, Burma, is reduced to Ex Engr, 4th grade.

Mr P A Hyde, Locomotive Probationer, is promoted from class III, grade 4, to class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways.

Mr C M Davies, class I, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Locomotive Dept has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India special for one year in extension of furlough.

The services of Mr F St G M Smith, Ex Engr, 3rd grade Rajputana and Central India, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

The services of Mr E P Henderson, C S, Bar-at-Law, Govt Advocate, Punjab, are replaced at the disposal of that Govt.

Rai Bahadur Ramgotty Mukerjee, Mgr, class II, grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Estab of State Railways is permitted to retire from the service of Govt.

The services of Mr C A Walsh, of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, Locomotive Department, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

The following temporary promotions are ordered in the Superior Accounts Branch, with effect from the dates specified:—Mr W A Crisp, and Mr E J Neuville, to be Examiners, 4th class 3rd grade.

Mr J W Hensley, Assist Supt, class V 1st grade, is allowed furlough for six months.

Mr G Mahon, Assist Supt, class VI, 1st grade, is allowed special leave, on urgent private affairs, for six months.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

The Agent to the Govr-Genl in Baluchistan is pleased to appoint Lieut C M Cartwright, 6th Bo Cav, to officiate as Cantt Magte, Quetta, in addition to his own duties.

Lieut-Col W H Browne, I S C, returned from privilege leave and resumed charge of the office of Cantt Magte, Quetta.

Capt S H Godfrey, I S C, took over charge of the duties of Assist Political Agent, Zhob.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

Capt A S Rooke, S C, Cantt Magte, Nowgong, and ex-officio Assist to the Political Agent in Bundelkhand, is granted privilege leave for three months.

Mr C Davis is appointed to act as Postmaster, Moulmein, during the absence of Sheik Muhammad Kasim, or until further orders.

Mr G E Rose, Supt of Post Offices, 2nd grade, is granted an extention of privilege leave for one month.

Mr G A Hooper, Mail Officer, 1st class, Sea Post Office, Bombay, is granted furlough out of India for one year.

Mr C C D'Albedyhll, Mail Officer, 2nd class, is appointed to act in the 1st class, during the absence of Mr Hooper, or until further orders.

Mr C E Mountford, Postmaster, Delhi, is granted leave on medical certificate to Europe for six months.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*Punjab Gazette*, Lahore, April 28.)

Mr F A Robertson, Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Punjab, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months.

Mr E B Steedman, Dep Commr, Hoshiarpur, is appointed to officiate as Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Punjab.

Lala Moti Ram, Extra Assist Commr, Kangra, has obtained privilege leave of absence for two months.

Mr M W Fenton, Assist Commr, Kulu, is transferred to Hoshiarpur, and appointed to officiate as a Depy Commr of that district.

The furlough granted to the Rev C Swynerton has been extended by H M's Secy of State for India by a period of six months on medical certificate.

Mr W S Talbot, Assist Commr, Hoshiarpur, is transferred to the Dera Ghazi Khan District and placed in charge of the Rajanpur Sub-Divisions from the 16th of April.

Sardar Lachmi Sahai, Extra Assist Commr, Ludhiana, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months.

On the completion of his Settlement training, Lieut C P Egerton, Assist Commr, is attached temporarily, to the Lahore District.

Lala Bhagwan Das, Rai Bahadur, Extra Assist Commr, is granted a further extension of six months' leave on medical certificate.

Mr F L Baily, Deputy Registrar, Chief Court, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as an Extra Judicial Assistant of the 4th grade, from the 31st of March 1892, in the vacancy caused by the departure from India of Mr H Rivaz.

The services of Mr R M Dale, Depy Commr, Lahore, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Dept of Finance and Commerce.

Mr C A Roe, Judge of the Chief Court, Punjab, has obtained furlough on medical certificate for 5½ months.

Lieut C P Egerton, Assist Commr, Lahore, is appointed to officiate temporarily as Deputy Commissioner of that district.

Lieut-Col Sir H M Durand, KCIE, CSI, assumed the command of the 2nd Punjab, Vol Rifle Corps on the 9th April.

Second Lieut C E B Rae, 1st Punjab Vol Rifle Corps, is granted leave of absence for six months.

In consequence of the demise of Dr C R Stulpnagel, late Principal, Government College, Lahore, the following appointments are sanctioned:—

Mr W Bell, MA, Professor, Government College, Lahore, in the IV Class of the Graded Educational Service, is promoted to the II Class, and appointed Principal, with effect from the 8th April 1892.

Mr E E Oliver, Suptg Engr, is transferred from the Public Works, Secretariat, Punjab, to the 3rd Circle of Superintendence, of which he took over charge from Lieut-Col E Harvey, R E, Suptdg Engr.

SILVER SUPPLIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE following extract from a letter from a New York banker to a Glasgow mercantile firm having a representative branch in Calcutta has been reprinted by the *Statesman*:—The letter is dated New York, March 8:—

"I do not say that international free coinage of silver at some given ratio is impossible. That is a big question, and it is for the confessed bimetallists to prove their case. What I contend is that the U. S. Government cannot single-handed attempt free coinage without coming to grief financially.

"Silver has varied as to gold from as 11 is to 1 to as 19 is to 1 (about to-day's ratio) from the 15th century onwards, and the end is not yet. When our treasury, which has now about $500,000,000 Silver stored away, breaks under its groaning load, or escapes by putting it on the market, what will the ratio be?

"If you will come out here, I will show you Silver ore deposits in bulk vastly greater than the coal seams I showed you at Coattridge. Their existence has been known for only a short time, and you will be one of a few who have seen them. Developments will be gradual of course, and in the long run nature has proved herself chary of her treasures. We are not in the presence of anything in silver production more extraordinary than happened in gold at the discoveries at Potosi, California, or Australia; but we are in the presence of an enormous output here within the next few years. It is true that many mines must shut down if silver does not soon appreciate in value, I think it will fall lower. On the other hand, I know dozens of mines which would work profitably if the ratio became 30 to 1. In the largest copper mine in the world, the Anaconda, which I have visited, the new electrolite process saves them $400,000 silver per month, which was previously lost. Which is the bi-product—copper or silver?

"Modern engines and methods of production go far to compensate the fall in the value of the product.

"If my advices from the West are correct—and I have reason to rely on them—very important discoveries of gold have just been made, and I think we shall shortly add largely to its supply, which will help the situation.

THERE is rumour at the Riviera, writes *Truth*, that there is a prospect of a marriage between Princess Victoria of Wales and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Nassau-Luxemburg, who is one of the best matches in Europe, as he will inherit enormous estates in Germany and Austria from his father, as well as a very large fortune. The Hereditary Grand Duke, who was born in 1852, is a cousin of the Duchess of Albany and a nephew of the Queen of Sweden, and his only sister is married to the Crown Prince of Baden.

FLORILINE—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

PROSPECTS OF THE ENGLISH CRICKET SEASON.

As is usually the case, Notts and Gloucestershire are first in the field, their colts' matches being set for next Monday and Tuesday. The following week will see the campaign entered upon in several districts. For the second summer in succession the English cricketers will have the season to themselves. Nothing has been heard of the American division which promised a visit last summer, nor will there be a team from the Australian colonies. The latter question was settled in a decisive way at the December meeting of secretaries at Lord's. There has been no close season, as with representative teams touring in Australia and at the Cape the public have had the summer game before them throughout the winter months. Notwithstanding the reverses Lord Sheffield's team met with against the combined strength of Australia at Melbourne and Sydney the tour has been, in every sense successful, as out of twenty-six engagements only the two already mentioned ended disastrously. Mr. W. W. Read's team have returned home after a most enjoyable trip. During the outing they played twenty matches, all with one exception against odds, but they won thirteen, and left the remaining seven unfinished. Few changes have taken place in the programme mapped out at the meeting of secretaries, held in December, and there is every prospect of the coming season being busier than ever. The full complement of matches between first-class counties have been arranged, while those between premier and second-class shires, together with inter-county matches with rising counties become more numerous and important each year. Sussex will be the first county to take the field apart from next Monday's colts' matches, their opening engagement being at Lord's against M. C. C. and Ground on May 5. They will be followed by Lancashire, Derbyshire, and Yorkshire, and then the season may be said to be in full swing. On May 16, Lord Sheffield's team will appear at Nottingham against England, for the benefit of the veteran Alfred Shaw, who has done so much for his county. At one time the Old Cantab, Mr. A. G. Steel, was expected to captain the England Eleven, but professional engagements prevent this, and another chief will have to be found. A strong team will, no doubt, be got together for the occasion, and should the weather be at all favourable the doings of both sides will be watched with keen interest. There are several other matches set apart as benefits for deserving professionals. After a lapse of several years, the fixture, Married *vs.* Single, has been revived, and the contest will take place at Lord's, on May 23, the proceeds going to benefit Clayton. Pentecost has been given the Kent *vs.* Surrey match, at Tonbridge, in July, and Barton receives Middlesex *vs.* Surrey at Lord's, in August. To suit the requirements of the University Clubs, the Oxford and Cambridge match has been shifted from the last Monday to the last Thursday, in June, after which the ground at St. John's-wood will be devoted to Gentlemen *vs.* Players, and Eton *vs.* Harrow. The Oval match between the Gentlemen and Professionals takes place, in July, while similar teams will also take part in the Scarborough Festival which opens on August 29, and concludes with a new fixture, Surrey *vs.* North of England. Much has been written concerning Lord's ground, and the new railway which it is proposed to run into London, but the members of the M.C.C. have carefully considered the question, and there does not appear to be any fear on their part of the head-quarters of cricket suffering damage. The anniversary meeting and dinner takes place in the grand pavilion, on May 4, and the following day the season will be opened with the match against Sussex, and extend as usual till the end of August. Last year's experiment of playing first-class cricket at Lord's in August proved a success, and this summer home engagements with Surrey, Kent, and Lancashire will be decided in that month. A new fixture is that with the Grange Club Edinburgh which follows a match at the Oval Surrey *vs* Scotland. Several alterations have been made with respect to the ground staff. W. Mycroft is not likely to play the game again owing to illness, and Wootton has left to fulfil an engagement at Winchester College. Board (Gloucestershire) Mead (Essex) and Gesson (Lincolnshire) are new hands. A suitable date could not be found, otherwise a fixture with Lord Sheffield's team would have been arranged.

Coming to the county programmes Gloucestershire enters the field, next Monday, the Colts being given a trial at Ashley Down. W. G. Grace, junior, and J. J. Ferris will take part, and the fact that the Anglo-Australian will be qualified to play at the end of June has caused the county fixtures to be later than usual, only three matches being set for decision before Mr. Ferris will be available. There are several promising cricketers, and, with the champion "W. G." showing as good form as during his recent tour, there is every reason to suppose that Gloucestershire will be seen to better advantage than was the case last summer.

Kent will have practically the same list of cricketers from which to select their team as last year. Mr. F. Marchant will undertake the captaincy until the end of July, when Mr. W. H. Patterson will taken up the duty. Pentecost will be unable to appear so frequently, if at all, owing to bad eyesight, and as a reward for past services the Kent and Surrey match at Tonbridge has been given him as a benefit. For the Canterbury Festival, which commences, on August 1, the fixtures are against Gloucestershire and Notts. There are two other cricket weeks, one at Gravesend at the end of June, and at Tonbridge in the middle of July. All the other first-class counties will be met, the fixtures being distributed as follows:—Canterbury (2) Blackheath, Catford Bridge, Maidstone, Gravesend, and Tonbridge. The Catford Bridge enclosure has not been utilised by the county for many years.

Lancashire again have a strong card of fixtures, as in addition to out-and-home matches with the first-class shires, they have two engagements with Oxford University, and send out teams to give some of the smaller counties a trial. The idea of establishing a second team seems to have caught on, and the encounters against Yorkshire and Surrey second Elevens will, no doubt, prove beneficial in finding talent. The county do not appear to have lost the services of their captain, Mr. A. N. Hornby, who, it was thought, would retire, as although Mr. S. M. Crosfield will frequently officiate, the former will more often than not be in command. Mr. A. C. Maclaren will be able to appear more frequently this summer, probably in all the chief encounters; but E. Ward will not be available until August, his services as coach being required at Rossall School. The wickets at Old Trafford have had careful attention, and the out-look is in every respect promising.

Middlesex have their usual list of fixtures—sixteen matches with the other first-class teams, of which Burton will take the proceeds of the Surrey match at Lord's. Nothing definite can be said of the players to represent the county. Those who took part in last year's fixtures will be available, while the Cantab, Mr. M'Gregor, is spoken of as likely to assist towards the end of the season. A trial is also to be given to Mr. R. S. Lucas. Should Hearne (J. T.) maintain the excellent form shown during the winter there is every prospect of the county again securing a creditable record.

Notts commence their programme, next Monday, with the usual Colts match. Owing to professional engagements Shrewsbury and Sherwin will be unable to take part in the game. The features of the season will, undoubtedly, be the benefit match to Alfred Shaw, and the meeting for the first time of Somersetshire. Derbyshire will not be met, but Warwickshire are given a match at Birmingham. All last year's players are available, and there are many youngsters placed out who are likely to give a good account of themselves. Various improvements have been made at headquarters, and it in hoped better attendances will be seen than was the case last year.

Somersetshire again play nothing but first-class cricket. Their programme is a formidable one, consisting, as it does, of out-and-home matches with the other counties and a fixture with both Oxford and Cambridge. Mr. H. T. Hewett will again captain the team, which, unless any new talent is discovered, will be much the same as last season. Mr. S. M. J. Woods has decided on remaining in this county for the present, so that the team will possess at least one grand bowler. Although subscriptions do not come in so freely as the committee would like, they have not been idle during the recess as the pavilion at Taunton has been improved and increased accommodation provided for members and the general public. Fothergill, who has figured in the team for many years, is to be accorded a benefit, and the Middlesex match, on August 22, has been set apart for that purpose.

The Surrey card contains one or two new features. They have out-and-home engagements with Scotland in the middle of the season, and later on appear at Scarborough against the North of England. In addition to the leading counties, Oxford are met at the university town, while Cambridge appear at the Oval. Several second-class counties do not feel powerful enough to continue their fixtures with the champions, but once the ball is set going the programme is practically a continuous one. The second Eleven is well catered for, and there is the usual long list of Surrey Club and Ground matches. All the old hands will be available, and, with no lack of good material to fall back upon, the champions will again take a lot of beating.

Sussex have a similar card of matches for the coming season to that of last year. Somersetshire will be met for the first time, so that all the leading counties will now try conclusions. The Universities will be met at Brighton, and Hampshire will be opposed (out-and-home), while the county as usual appear at Lord's against M.C.C. and Ground. There is no reason why the improved form of 1891 should not be maintained, as all the old members, amateur and professional, will be available.

Yorkshire will leave no stone unturned to better their position. They will be captained by Lord Hawke, who retur

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

On the 6th April the Queen, contrary to expectation, received a deputation of veteran French sailors who were introduced by M. Bodinier, the grandson of the late M. Cartigny, who served on board the Redoubtable at Trafalgar. The following conversation is reported to have taken place:—"Your Majesty," said M. Bodinier, "I have the honour of presenting to the Queen, who was the first to institute medals commemorative of the Crimea, delegates of Crimean veterans who are grateful for an interview which consecrates, in their eyes, the memory of those battles, the glory of which was shared by England and France in fraternal emulation. This is M. Christy de la Palhiere, Knight of the Legion of Honour, and recipient of the French military medal, the medals for the Mexican and Italian campaigns, and of the Order of the Medjideeh; this is M. Gasq, Administrator of Marine at Hyeres; and this is M. Simeon, master fisherman." "All sailors?" asked the Queen. "All, your Majesty," replied M. Bodinier. "And you, M. Bodinier?" "I was formerly powder monkey on board the *Charlemagne*, under Admiral de la Chabannes, who had the honour to command the squadron which conveyed the Emperor Napoleon III. to England." The Queen replied, "I am happy to receive those who were the companions of my brave soldiers." Her Majesty accepted a bouquet of flowers, remarking, as she did so, "These are ineffaceable memories." This reception of the four French bluejackets was a pleasant little ceremony and a gracious act which will give pleasure to the whole French nation. It will recall the fact that French and British soldiers and sailors have been brothers in arms, and that the link forged not only in the Black Sea, but in the Baltic and elsewhere, has not yet been severed.

We suppose, remarks the *Army and Navy Gazette*, that there is some mistake in this report, for we cannot believe that her Majesty's reply has been fully given. There were British tars in the Black Sea, and British tars ashore in the Crimea too, to have omitted mention of whom, in her gracious speech, would not be like our Queen. The telegraph is probably to blame here. Of the French sailors it is interesting to learn that M. Gasq was in the *Friedland* as an ordinary seaman, M. Simeon was a gunner in the *Bayard*, and M. de la Palhiere was a signalman in the *Montebello*, in which vessels they participated in the bombardment of Sebastopol. *Apropos*, the grandfather of M. Bodinier, a Naval correspondent of the *Daily Graphic*, writes:—"It has been generally accepted, perhaps without adequate inquiry, that the late M. Louis Cartigny fought in the *Redoutable* at Trafalgar. The veteran said so; but he also said that he was subsequently for fourteen years a prisoner of war in England; and this he could have scarcely been, seeing that Trafalgar was fought in 1805, and that peace between France and Great Britain was finally concluded in 1815. The only people who were detained as prisoners after 1815 were those who, while in England, had committed crimes." With respect to which criticism we have only to say that it is a pity it should not have been made while the old sailor was alive, when doubtless he would have been able to explain the apparent inconsistency.

Lord George Hamilton spoke in his happiest vein at the dinner of the Naval Architects, without exaggeration and bombast, and entirely to the point. The achievements of the last five years have been immense; they are such as the First Lord has justly a right to be very proud of, and it is probable that they could never have been accomplished if he had not been strongly supported in the Cabinet. The combined experience of three of the best First Lords that have sat at the Board in late years has worked wonders, and we trust that if the Government remain in power the loss of Mr. Smith may not be felt in this connection. But Lord George did not linger long over the past: it was the future with which he dealt at length, and everyone who heard him must feel that he said not a word too much about the difficulties which encompass the drafting of a new programme. Nor were his remarks upon the value of the Institution and its meetings mere soft sawder. Its lectures and discussions have borne good fruit, especially since.

Mr. White inaugurated the practice of coming down to the annual meeting and reading papers upon the design and performance of the new ships. Extraordinary progress has been made in every branch of art which concerns war-ship design and construction, and appreciation of the desire to take the advantage of this progress should make us less inclined to magnify seeming shortcomings. Although we cannot agree with Lord George upon the subject of his provision of the extra "personnel" required, and feel regret that he does consider an additional expenditure upon "materiel" to be needed in the immediate future, we are ready to give him and his coadjutors every credit for the great advance that has been made, and fully recognise the financial difficulties with which he has to contend. If he would only have more confidence in the public, and speak out clearly and distinctly upon the Navy's needs, we are convinced these difficulties would vanish as did those he conjured up before proposing his last programme.

The marked divergence of opinion between Sir Evelyn Wood and the Duke of Cambridge, on the subject of teaching a trade to the recruit and therefore employing him in that trade as far as possible during his term of service, is interesting. The two witnesses, however, do not start from the same point; Sir Evelyn is talking of boys; the Duke of men. The former is of opinion it will induce parents to consent to their sons enlisting, as it will fit them for earning their living later; the latter only sees men who do not wish to learn any trade, and thinks enforced instruction of that description will deter them from enlisting. It will be no use singing the old refrain, "Jolly's the life of a soldier," if a soldier's life is bricklaying or shoemaking or tailoring; it will have to be changed to "Jolly's the life of a tailor," or bricklayer, and the Duke's argument is very reasonable, involving the conclusion that if bricklaying, and shoemaking are so jolly, why not make shoes and lay bricks instead of soldiering?

Starting with boys however as the raw material, Sir Evelyn's contention carries greater weight of itself, but then it must be remembered there is no lack of boys; they present themselves in shoals, too young, too short, too weedy, too everything objectionable; at the same time there is probably a better class of boys who will knock at the barrack gate when he knows he can practically be apprenticed to the Government in any trade he prefers. They will not be soldiers, however, whereas the Duke's man who won't learn a trade will be a soldier or nothing. "I do not like the old soldier, I do not believe in him, and wherever I had any hard work to do, I have always taken young soldiers," says Lord Wolseley in his evidence. It is a pity that Lord Roberts could not be heard on this point, as he might not perhaps have altogether the same opinion. It is not in reference to any reserve, but simply as fighting men that Lord Wolseley likes them better young than old. Old, presumably, means between eight and twelve years' service. Taking ten as the average, the old soldier would still be under thirty years of age. Not a bad age for a fighting man one would think.

From the evidence of the two Royal Dukes, of Sir Evelyn Wood, Lord Wolseley, and others, it looks as if the Church, the bar (hotel bar), and the theatrical manager had combined to boycot the soldier and non-commissioned officer. The first won't marry him in his uniform, the second won't give him refreshment, and the third won't let him sit in the stalls or dress circle of the theatres. The boycotting by the two latter is plainly merely vicarious; it is the civilian customers who are to blame, as it can make no difference to the proprietors of the theatres and hotels from where their profits come, so long as they do come. The parson however is in another category, and the particular priest who wouldn't perform the ceremony of marriage for a soldier in uniform, ought to have his clerical attire stripped from off his back before being allowed outside his own churchyard, and made to dress in gaudy raiment like an East-end coster on a bank holiday.

The adjutant of a Volunteer battalion is an officer instructor, but, unlike a (sergeant) instructor, has no (ex-officio) seniority over Volunteers of higher rank, and in future his duties will consequently be exercised under difficulties. In our opinion, says "Broad Arrow," it has always been an absurdity that a captain of the Line, having say seventeen or eighteen years' service, should rank junior to Volunteer majors whose service in the Volunteer Force is often several years less than the Army service of the adjutant. Hitherto this has only been an anomaly, entailing no positive disadvantage to the efficiency of the Service; but under present circumstances how is Captain A., as adjutant of a battalion, to "inspect" Major B.'s company, and set that gallant officer right in little matters of drill, which the former presumably knows more about than his "Senior" officer?

The "Pall Mall Gazette" has recently raised the question, what word should be used to cover all the subjects of the Queen-Empress and all portions of her dominions? We ("Army and Navy Gazette" should have imagined that there could be no doubt about the reply. But for the interesting correspondence that has ensued there is apparently a very great deal of doubt in the minds of some people. One writer, indeed, goes so far as to suggest a new word, "Albritons." But why add the affix Al—surely Britons is good enough for anyone, Irish and Indians included. It is the Navy that binds the Empire together, and until lately it was the custom, when describing a ship of war of this nation, to say "Her Britannic Majesty's ship Glorious or Illustrious, or whatever her name might be—not the Glorious, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, its colonies and dependencies." The interests which her Britannic Majesty's ships protect are British, and offence can scarcely be taken at this name.

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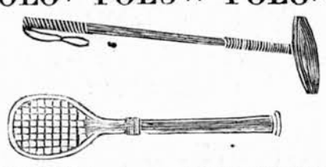

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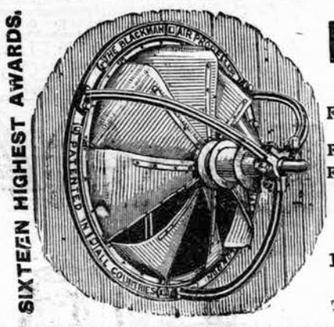

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This syrup enriches the blood, and streghtens and restores all the vital energies. It contains Phosphate of Lime the substance most necessary to our existence, and indispensable for the formation of the bony and muscular system. It is a specific in Infants' green Diarrhœa, and assists children in the formation and cutting of their teeth, and where the limbs are weak, they greatly improve by this bone-forming material.

DUSART'S SYRUP is the best Tonic for Lymphatic subjects, and all suffering from nervous **Debility, Poorness of Blood** and the **Excesses of Youth.**

L. DUSART, 8, rue Vivienne, PARIS
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

CLEANSE YOUR BLOOD with Ayer's Sarsaparilla—the most thoroughly reliable alterative ever compounded. For scrofula, boils, ulcers, sores, carbuncles, pimples, blotches, and all disorders originating in vitiated blood, this medicine is unsurpassed.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

is equally beneficial as a remedy for catarrh, rheumatism, and rheumatic gout. As a Tonic, it assists the process of digestion, stimulates the sluggish liver, strengthens the nerves, and builds up the body when debilitated by excessive fatigue or wasting illness. Physicians everywhere consider Ayer's Sarsaparilla

The Best.

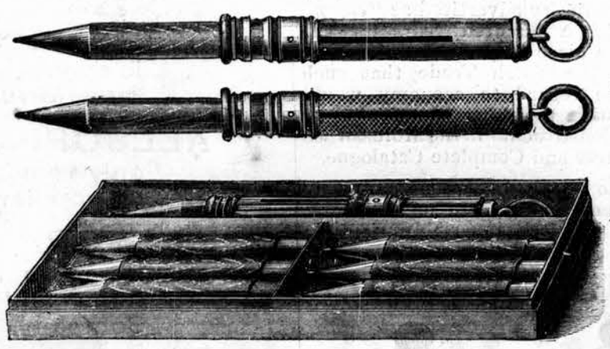
It is a skilfully-prepared combination of the most powerful alteratives and tonics. No other blood-purifier gives equal satisfaction or is so universally in demand.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.
Sold by Druggists and Medicine Vendors.

Wholesale Depots, Howe, Balch & Co., 15, Hare Street, Calcutta; R. S. Rodo & Sons, 31, Elphinstone Circle, behind Telephone Exchange Office, Bombay.

HAMILTON & CO.,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS,
73, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

THE SILVER AND CEDARWOOD PENCIL CASE.



Of Solid Silver, Sliding Action.

These Pencil Cases are much in vogue, and are suitable for Pocket or Watch Chain.

Sold in Three Patterns

Prices, Plain or Engine-turned, Rs. 5, cash

Fluted Rs. 6-8, cash.

A Box of Six Cedar Leads is given with each Pencil Case.

Combine Strength with Neatness and Durability.
They are firm and rigid in writing, and are the acme of perfection as good and useful Pencils.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

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"CARLTON" WHISKEY.
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt-only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following letter has been received from the Secretary or the "CARLTON" CLUB:—

CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.

Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.

Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary.*

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY; this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.
Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants, London.

ALWAYS USE THE BEST BED FOR A CHILD AT HOME OR ABROAD

THE
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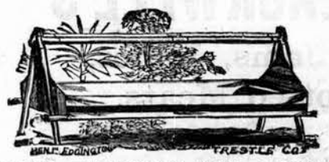
IS A LIGHT, STRONG, PORTABLE CANVAS COT,
AND MADE IN FOUR SIZES.



LIGHT, SIMPLE, **TRESTLE COT,** STRONG & COMPACT.

This COT can be detached instantly, and suspended from beams or ceiling, or used as a litter.

For particulars apply to
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"Really I consider that, humanly speaking, 'BENGER'S Food' entirely saved Baby's life. I had tried four other well-known Foods, but in this horrible climate he could digest nothing until we began the 'Benger.' He is now rosy and fattening rapidly."

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EXTRACT FROM PRIVATE LETTER.

"If every Mother knew of its value, no other would be used."

London Medical Record says:—"It is retained when all other Foods are rejected."

FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN & INVALIDS.
THE MOST DELICIOUS, NUTRITIVE AND DIGESTIBLE.

BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins, at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 5s., by Chemists, &c., everywhere; or free by Parcels Post, from F. B. BENGER & Co., Ld., Otter Works, Manchester, England.

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NOTED for their mildness, delicacy, and uniformity of quality. Insist on having this brand, and take no other.

Bahadur Regalias	Bahadur No. 1.
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Sole Manufacturers and Proprietors,
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BRANCHES AT OOTACAMUND, SECUNDERABAD AND COORG.

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COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY, to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false.*

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

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GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER—*

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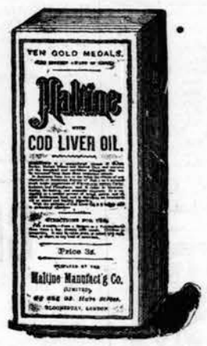
MALTINE WITH COD LIVER OIL.

Palatable, Digestible, and far more Nourishing than any other Preparation of Cod Liver Oil.

The Oil is rendered thoroughly digestible, and its odour and taste are perfectly masked.



"Patients unable to tolerate the purest and most carefully prepared Cod Liver Oil can readily digest and assimilate it when combined with "Maltine."—*British Medical Journal.*

The combination of flesh and bone-formers, with fat-making, force giving principles, makes this preparation a Food of incalculable value in Consumption, Wasting Diseases, Scrofula, Rickets and convalescence

IN ORDERING PLEASE MENTION
THE MALTINE MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

ASK FOR
LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

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FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.
Cookery Books Post Free on Application to the Company.
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

Cookery Books can be had at the office of this paper.

THE DAWN OF ANOTHER DAY.

"Out of eternity this new day is born,
Into eternity at night doth return.
Behold it aforetime no eyes ever did,
So soon it for ever from all eyes is hid.
Here hath been dawning another blue day,
Think, wilt thou let it slip useless away?"
—*Tennyson.*

QUEEN'S HEAD HOTEL, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, 4th June, 1877.

SIR,—Will you to-day allow me to present you with this Testimonial and Poem on your justly celebrated FRUIT SALT. Being the writer for several first class London Magazines, and my occupation being a very sedentary one, I came here for a few weeks, in order to see what change of air would do for me, and at the wish of some personal friends of mine here I have taken ENO'S FRUIT SALT, and the good results accruing therefrom have been my reason for addressing you.—I am, Sir, yours truly, A LADY.

Free from danger, free from harm,
It acts like some magician's charm;
At any time a dainty draught,
Which will dispel disease's shaft;
More priceless than the richest gold,
That ever did its wealth unfold;
And all throughout our native land,
Should always have at their command
Eno's famous Fruit Salt!

Cool and refreshing as the breeze,
To headache it gives certain ease;
Biliousness—it does assuage,
And cures it both in Youth and Age;
Giddiness it will arrest,
And give both confidence and rest;
Thirst it will at once allay,
And what the best in every way,
Why, Eno's famous fruit Salt!

"MANY sick people looked upon me as a physician. For a long time we had been in the centre of Africa without any medical man. Natives came with all manner of diseases. One day we had a man said to be mad. Whether mad or not, he was far from well, and I gave him a dose of Eno's Fruit Salt. The poor fellow came back next morning much better. His breath was no longer offensive, and he looked cheerful. We were sorry when our supply of Fruit Salt was done; it was a favourite both with natives and Europeans, and is much used along the malarious coasts."—"Africana," by the Rev. DUFF MACDONALD, M.A., B.D., Vol. II., p. 207.

INDIA AND ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"Dibrooghar, Upper Assam, India, March 6th, 1880. "Dear Sir,—I desire to state the advantage which I, and many others in this part of the world, have derived from your FRUIT SALT. Unlike other Saline Aperients, it is not lowering in its action. I have used it on board ship in tropical latitudes, and both there and here I can honestly bear witness that its use has warded off fever over and over again. When taken in time it is invaluable. It is most popular in this part of North Eastern Asiatic India. From my extreme individual inconvenience arising from publicity I do not wish my name to appear, and merely subscribe myself, most truly yours, 'A PLANTER.'—J. C. ENO."

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle, and see that the capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Sold by all Chemists.

Prepared only at
ENO'S FRUIT SALT WORKS, HATCHAM, LONDON, S.E.

Positively the Best Hair Dressing for Strengthening, Beautifying, & Imparting a Lovely Fragrance.

AFTER USE.

EDWARD'S
HARLENE,
POSITIVELY FORCES

Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers & Mustachios, To Grow Heavily in a Few Weeks, without Injury to the Skin, and no matter at what age. The world-renowned Remedy for Baldness, from whatever cause arising. As a Producer of Whiskers & Mustachios it has never been equalled. As a Curer of Weak and Thin Eyelashes, or Restoring Grey Hair to its Original Colour, Never Fails.

1/-, 2/6, 3/6, and 5/6 per Bottle, from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers, all over the World.

EDWARDS & Co. 95, High Holborn, LONDON, ENGLAND.

AFTER USE.

Wholesale Agents for India—MESSRS. TREACHER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

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SEE
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CONSUMPTION
Showing that direful disease to be Curable in all its stages,
And containing many interesting and authentic Cases, with Letters from
MINISTERS OF ALL DENOMINATIONS,
INCLUDING
REV. C. H. SPURGEON.
SIXPENCE.

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FOR
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ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS,
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CONGREVE'S BALSAMIC ELIXIR,
In Bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., etc.
SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE HOUSES.

NOTE.—For MINISTERS, LECTURERS, AND TEACHERS, *and all who have to exert the voice, a lump of Sugar saturated with this pleasant* ELIXIR, *and sucked as a Lozenge before speaking, will prevent* HOARSENESS, *comfort the chest, and strengthen the* VOICE.

DR. FLEMMING'S QUININE & CAMPHOR PILLS,
SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR INDIA
by Mr. G. T. CONGREVE, from the prescription of an eminent Physician.
TO CURE
Indigestion: Give Appetite and Tone: Ward off Fever.
Try them! Do not suffer unnecessarily!!!
SOLD IN BOTTLES, 1s. 1½d.
A SAFE, MILD, & TONIC APERIENT.

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Prepared by a New and Special Scientific Process.

Medical opinion recommends them for THE HEALTH.
Public opinion all over the world unanimous that they are unsurpassed for COMFORT, STYLE, AND DURABILITY. Sold all over Europe, and everywhere in India and Colonies. Name and Trade Mark, Anchor, on every pair and box. Ask your Draper or Outfitter for IZOD'S make; take no other, and see you get them, as bad makes are often sold for sake of extra profit. Write for our sheet of Drawings.

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PERFUMERY FACTORY
from every flower that breathes a fragrance.
SWEET SCENTS
LOXOTIS OPOPONAX
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May be obtained Of any Chemist or Perfumer.
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Is a pure, fragrant, non-gritty tooth powder, and warranted free from acids or other ingredients which destroy the enamel; it whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

Rowland's Kalydor

A soothing, healing and emollient milk for the face and hands, and is most cooling and refreshing to the skin in hot climates; it removes freckles, tan, sunburn, roughness and redness of the skin, pimples, cutaneous eruptions, &c., soothes and heals prickly heat, stings of insects, eczema, burns, and all cutaneous irritation more effectually than any other preparation, and produces soft fair skin, and a lovely delicate complexion; it is warranted harmless, and free from any lead or poisonous ingredients.

ROWLAND'S EUKONIA, a fragrant toilet, warranted free from bismuth or metallic ingredients, which ruin the complexion; in three tints—white, cream, and rose. Ask any Chemist or Druggist for Rowland's articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, England, and avoid spurious worthless imitations.

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